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Americans Fight for Eniwetok; Planes Sink 15 Japanese Ships

Hiring Control Planned; Labor-Hoarding Probe; Pole-Soviet Clouds Lift

The World's Day—February 19, 1944

Boston: Hiring Curb Planned for Vital Workers

Strict hiring control for workers with any of 300 critically needed skills will be applied in Greater Boston soon, probably next week, under the new stabilization program worked out by the War Manpower Commission's local Labor-Management Committee. Hiring will be handled only through the United States Employment Service. [Page 5.]

By April 1, 13 New England colleges and universities will lose approximately 5,425 soldier-students in the Army Specialized Training Program under a transfer-to-combat order announced by the Army. [Page 5.]

Some parents need training more than their children do, according to Susan Ginn, head of the Vocational Guidance Division of the Boston School Department and of the City's Wartime Child-Care Centers which care for children of working mothers. [Page 2.]

Kenneth B. Backman, New England Regional OPA administrator, back from Washington, clarified his position on his recent resignation by saying it is effective about March 1. He will resume his former position as manager of the Boston Better Business Bureau, acting as consultant on business matters to National OPA Administrator Chester Bowles.

Maine's record household fat collections in January, totaling 99,600 pounds, are credited by the State Salvage Committee to the new "ration-points-for-fats" system.

Washington: War-Labor Hoarding to Be Probed

Investigation of alleged hoarding of manpower under cost-plus-fixed-fee contracts in a number of principal shipyards and airplane factories has been arranged by a Senate subcommittee on military affairs.

Assignment of Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade to command the new Office of Pacific Coast Co-ordinator of Naval Logistics was announced by Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox. Increased operational importance along the Coast required formation of the Office, he explained.

Legislation appropriating $231,304,700 for the State, Commerce, and Justice Departments for the fiscal year starting July 1 was passed by the House and sent to the Senate. The action followed a brief debate over how much the State Department should spend for entertainment for visiting dignitaries.

In Europe: Poles Hint Curzon Line Acceptable

The Polish Government in exile was reported unofficially to have intimated its willingness to accept the Soviet's Curzon line boundary offer, subject to negotiation after the defeat of Germany. Temporary Russian administration of liberated areas east of the line was said to be acceptable.

Prime Minister Churchill, following defeat of his candidate at a West Derbyshire by-election, has indorsed another Conservative candidate for the coming by-election at Bury St. Edmunds.

The Netherlands Government in London has ordered advance payments to be made by all Dutch business concerns on their operations outside enemy-occupied areas to be made as advances on taxes due.

Failure of German efforts to make separate peace with any of the Allies was predicted by the Soviet trade-union journal War and the Working Class.

Leading Rumanians, Juliu Maniu and George Bratianu, both Liberals, favoring Rumania's withdrawal from the war, have been placed under house arrest, a Bucharest dispatch said.

The Turkish Government has ordered indefinite suspension of the German-language newspaper Türkischer Post at Istanbul for publication of a cartoon depicting King George of Britain in a derogatory fashion, Ankara dispatches said.

National: Censorship Code Outlined for Press

Principles of voluntary censorship, as enunciated by Byron Price, Director of Censorship, at the Georgia Press Institute, meeting in Athens, included: It must deal only with questions involving war security, it must avoid interference with editorial opinion, and it must not withhold from the American public any information which has been generally disseminated abroad.

The best way to insure a lasting peace would be through a federation of European nations, William C. Bullitt, former United States Ambassador to Russia and France, said in an address before the New York Academy of Public Education.

The Swedish Trade Mission which has been in the United States since mid-January promoting postwar trade between the two nations has been invited by Mexico to visit that country, it was announced in New York.

Argentina: Strike Cuts Building Activity

Building activity in Buenos Aires, Argentina, has been greatly reduced by a strike affecting about half the construction workers and one fifth of the metallurgical workers, it was reported in Montevideo, Uruguay. Workers seek wage increases and improved working conditions, it was explained.

Canada: Strike Ties Up Montreal Transit Lines

Montreal's workers were left largely without transportation owing to a walkout on the streetcar and bus lines. Some war plants expected to have to curtail production. The dispute is an interunion affair, unconnected with wages or working conditions.

The War:

Latest developments on world battle fronts: Page 1, Column 8.

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Waste Paper Collections

Medford, Sunday, Feb. 20.
Boston, Monday thru Feb. 25.
Weston, Monday, Feb. 21.

Coulee Dam Pipe Job Up Alley Cat's Alley

GRAND COULEE, Wash., Feb. 19 (AP)—The problem: How to string 500 feet of cable through a 25-inch winding drain pipe at Grand Coulee Dam.

The solution: An alley cat.

Engineers tied a string to the cat, used a blast of air for a tail wind. The cat pulled the string, the string pulled the rope, and the rope pulled the cable.

Weather Predictions

Fair and Cold

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Port of Boston Prepared For Trade Volume

Postwar boom predicated on commercial use of facilities now employed in military field.

By Leon V. Stone
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Although war-required Government installations at the Port of Boston, costing millions of dollars, and about which little has been or can be said because of military reasons, have made the Port one of the best equipped for shipping in the world, the improvements and facilities do not of themselves assure Boston of a postwar boom in commerce.

This, in effect, was the reaction of Port-conscious citizens today to the disclosures of the recent Coast Guard-conducted tour of inspection by Mayor Tobin, Port interests, shipping and railroad men, prominent citizens, Coast Guard, State and City officials, and newspapermen.

The tour preceded the second anniversary of Port-security operations throughout the country to be observed by the Coast Guard Feb. 20 to 26. Such operations began on Feb. 25, 1942.

While there is no denying that the expanded facilities could be of inestimable permanent value to the Port, close observers voice the opinion that they may not be released to commercial use in time to benefit Boston in the postwar establishment of world trade routes.

Shippers Must Be Aroused

The great need of the hour is to arouse the citizens of New England, more especially the shippers, to the importance, value, and need of supporting their own Port—Boston—it was pointed out. Without a community spirit that actually brings business to the Port, geographical advantages and finest facilities go for little, one spokesman for the interested citizens who are endeavoring to help the situation, declared.

Much has been accomplished by the voluntary Boston Waterfront Protection Committee, of which Ralph Bradley of the Godfrey L. Cabot Company, is the chairman, the Coast Guard tour of the harbor disclosed. Co-operation between the committee, the Coast Guard, the Boston Fire Department and other groups interested in the Port, has resulted in cleaning up 132 derelict hulls in the harbor, some partly submerged and some partly buried in mud; the razing or repairing of many old piers and structures that formerly were considered a fire menace; adoption of protective measures for security of the Port, and countless other advantages to the harbor.

Improvements Detailed

New channels have been dredged; anchorage basins enlarged; new facilities installed for mooring a large number of ships at one time; Hoosac Docks 44 and 43 at Charlestown where trans-Atlantic passenger steamers docked for many years have been torn down by the Boston & Maine Railroad; Pier 42 at Hoosac is in process of demolition; Mystic Docks at Charlestown have been rehabilitated in part, and new construction is scheduled when priorities permit.

A small group of private citizens seeking to make their community progressive, initiated studies more than 18 months ago to learn causes of the seeming decline of the Port of Boston, and what to do to revive it.

These men feel that the elaborate war facilities now here may not be available for commercial use for a long time after the end of the war.

Immediate action is needed, the group of progressive citizens pointed out today. Postwar trade routes are being allocated now, and the majority of the most desirable

Continued on Page 2, Column 6

Baruch Maps Shift To Prosperity Era

Program outlines return to peacetime economy with minimum of delay and friction.

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Calling for "an adventure in prosperity" after the war that will raise this nation's standard of living and that of the rest of the world to new heights, Bernard M. Baruch today made public the exhaustive program that he and his assistant, John M. Hancock, of the Office of War Mobilization, have drawn up for turning the United States economy back from war to peacetime production with the least friction and delay.

Among the major recommendations made by Mr. Baruch are the following:

1. Appointment of a "Work Director" in the Office of War Mobilization to unify the executive and Congressional forces working on demobilization, with particular emphasis on the human side of demobilization, this "Work Director" to be a "man of such outstanding caliber as to command the immediate confidence of the country."

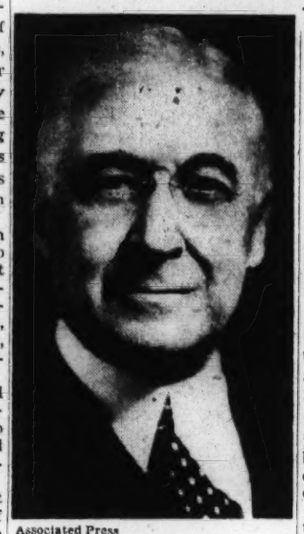
2. Appointment of a Surplus Property Administrator and a Surplus Property Policy Board that will have full authority for handling every aspect of surplus disposal—the board to be represented by officials of the War, Navy and Treasury Departments, the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, Maritime Commission, War Production Board, Bureau of the Budget, the Food Administrator, the Attorney General, Federal Works Agency, State Department and Foreign Economic Administration.

'Financial Kit' Urged

3. Adoption of a "complete financial kit" explained in detail by which the varying needs of war contractors can be quickly met and still give full protection to the Government.

The "kit" includes immediate 100 per cent payment for all completed articles; immediate 100 per cent payment on factual items on the uncompleted portion of contracts, such as labor and materials; immediate 100 per cent settlement with subcontractors as soon as approved; Government payment of interest on termination claims until settled; Government 90 per cent-guaranteed loans by local banks to all war contractors; ex-

Continued on Page 7, Column 1



Associated Press
Bernard M. Baruch

Whose reconversion program calls for postwar "adventure in prosperity" to raise U. S. living standards to new peak.

Congress Held In Legal Mire By Veto Power

By Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—The legislative deadlock between Congress and the President remains at dead center.

The anti-Administration coalition in Congress continues to block the legislation, whether it be taxes, soldier voting or subsidies, which the White House seeks.

The strength of the President's constitutional veto power continues to prevent Congress from overriding the powers the Executive already possesses.

There prevails, therefore—and will, perhaps, continue to prevail until the elections this fall, a kind of government-by-veto which is resulting in such a "perfect" balance between the two branches that it is mostly check and little action.

As things now stand the legislative status can be summarized as follows:

Soldier Vote—With widely dif-

Continued on Page 3, Column 6

Associated Press from United States Navy

Springboard for Air Attack

Right across the Eniwetok Atoll, where American forces have landed, goes a broad air strip, which soon will be available for Allied airmen pressing the attack on Truk.

American Blow at Truk Pearl Harbor in Reverse

The Week at War

By Joseph C. Harsch
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This week Allied forces in Italy resumed the tactical initiative in a slow recovery from the setback of 10 days ago and the Russians methodically continued the envelopment of over-extended German northern and southern flanks. But crowning all other Allied achievements was the startling and bold penetration of a powerful American fleet deep into Japan's island shield.

The "task forces" which struck at Truk traveled a road which had been closed to the outside world for a generation. Their purpose apparently was not, at least at this time, to attempt to seize the hub of Japan's whole island defense structure. But their action served notice on Japan, and on the world, that Micronesia has been transformed from a forbidden zone into a highway to the Far East for the American Fleet.

The first dividend of the strike was to permit a new landing in the Marshall at Eniwetok. The blow at Truk kept down any possible air or sea support for the Japanese garrison there from the source of all such support. But the blow was by its nature much more than just a covering operation to permit the acquisition of another leg for our position in the Marshalls.

Truk is Japan's Pearl Harbor. Truk was supposed to be inviolate behind its vast circle of Japanese island outposts. Truk is one of the world's great naval bases.

Yet this week Truk was attacked!

Demonstration of Power

The implications were identical to those of the original Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, in reverse.

What is more important than whatever damage was done to Japanese shipping in the harbors or to Japanese installations on the sheltered islands inside the atoll was the demonstration of ability of American naval forces to push so far inside the Japanese defense line.

It already may have precipitated the fleet action which was taken as axiomatic in prewar American naval circles whenever a penetration as deep as Truk could be made. However, Tokyo itself stated there would be no such reply because the Japanese Fleet was, according to their alibi, waiting "for the golden opportunity to destroy the enemy at one stroke when they become burdened by supply difficulties."

Supply Line to Lengthen

Actually, the advance into the Marshalls has nearly halved the Allied supply problem. The distance to the Solomons by way of Samoa was almost exactly double the distance to the Marshalls. Our fleet is now operating nearer its main base than it has in any previous period of the war in the Pacific and at the same time is carrying the war directly to the hub of the entire Japanese naval defense system.

The supply line will lengthen again on a new straight line as the advance pushes into the Carolines. But even when it reaches the China coast it will not be as long as it was when American forces first moved into the New Zealand-Australia area and the supply ships had to detour, literally at times, into the Antarctic to find a safe route. If the Japanese wanted that "golden

Continued on Page 6, Column 4

Ability of Allies 'to Get Along' Shown by Air Forces at Anzio

By Ronald Stead
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Mediterranean Theater

SOMEWHERE IN ITALY, Feb. 19—Can the Americans, British and French invade Western Europe successfully without getting in each other's hair, as the popular saying has it?

The answer is Yes.

Here in Italy I have witnessed a remarkable demonstration of the ability of the Allies to get along. It was Anglo-American co-operation at its best during many months of hard work by thousands of persons that enabled the Mediterranean Allied Air Forces to give the most powerful support in the history of warfare to the troops withstanding the German attacks in the Anzio beachhead.

If the censor allowed me to draw a diagram of the American-British organization responsible for the ability of the Allies to swing the full weight of their air punch wherever needed it would look like a genealogical tree.

Strength and Elasticity

And there certainly is a family feeling between the components linked laterally or horizontally as the United States Army Air Forces, the Royal Air Force, and the airmen of other nationalities working under their direction combine to work an elaborate fighting machine remarkable for its elasticity as much as its strength.

The man at the master controls is an American, Lieut. Gen. Ira Eaker, and his Deputy is British Air Marshal Sir John Slesser. Heads of both the strategic and tactical forces are Americans—Maj. Gen. John K. Cannon and Maj. Gen. Nathan Twining, respectively—and the Chief of the Coastal Command is British Air Marshal Sir Hugh Pugh Lloyd.

The staffs of each—as of all branches of the Mediterranean Allied Air Force—are made up of Americans and British, and when plans are drawn up for operations, they talk simply about aircraft not as American and British but simply as "ours."

The chiefs are in such close touch and so mindful of each other's needs that they often anticipate General Eaker's orders by being fully prepared to carry them out before they are issued. For example, if the weather in Northern Italy or further afield

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Soviet Top Military Medal Awarded to Eisenhower

Associated Press
Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower

MOSCOW, Feb. 19 (AP)—The entire Soviet press today front-paged the award of Russia's highest military decoration—the Order of Suvorov, First Class—to Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower for "outstanding success . . . against Hitlerite Germany, the common enemy of the Soviet Union and the United States of America."

The Army newspaper Red Star published General Eisenhower's picture and described the American commander's "great success" in the North African invasion and his leadership in the Italian campaign before he was made supreme commander of the main Allied invasion forces.

Fifty other American Army, Navy, and Merchant Marine officers and men were decorated by the Russian Government.

The award of the Order of Suvorov, First Class, a medal given to Red Army marshals and commanders for the most successful offensives, deeply impressed upon the Russians the esteem with which their Government holds the Allied commander.

Prices and Your Purse: Points on Token System

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington, Feb. 19

The new ration token system may seem a bit complicated, when it first goes into effect Feb. 27, but after March 21 it will be simple.

In the intervening three weeks just remember this:

Blue 10-point stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, and E8 in Book 4 may be used for processed foods. Green stamps K, L, and M may also be used through March 20, but retain their old values of 8, 5, 2, and 1 points. Blue tokens and green one-point stamps may be used as change.

Red stamps A8, B8, C8 in Book 4 will be worth 10 points each for meats-fats. Red stamps D8, E8, and F8 will be good beginning March 12. Brown stamps Y and Z will be good at their old values through March 20. Red tokens and brown one-point stamps may be used as change.

Since both the green and brown stamps run out on March 20, marketing will be simpler and quicker when the token plan gets fully into effect on March 21.

Bed Linens

OPA promises a more normal supply of bed linens at no higher prices on store shelves within "a month or so," because of price ceiling adjustments.

Most numerous will be a sheet known in the trade as type 128, most popular for consumers in low income brackets.

'Eat More Potatoes'

The War Food Administration has launched an "eat more potatoes" campaign. After last

Continued on Page 4, Column 4

Pacific:

Americans Battle To Take Eniwetok

Army and Marine invasion forces, speeding up the breath-catching tempo of the Pacific offensive, battled Japanese for Eniwetok in the westernmost Marshalls while Americans awaited confirmation of an indicated sea-air triumph over mighty Truk.

Firm beachheads were won Feb. 17 at Eniwetok, last lifeline

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Allied beachhead holds firm in Italy against mounting assaults by Nazi divisions.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor
From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Tokyo-bound American Marines and infantry fought from firmly established beachheads on Eniwetok Atoll in the western Marshalls today, while General MacArthur's airmen wiped out 15 ships of a Japanese convoy in the Bismarck Archipelago, north of Rabaul.

Meanwhile Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox in Washington hailed the American attack on Truk as "another victory," pointing out, however, that it was an "air stride," leaving the deduction that it was not a landing.

Other attacks have been reported by the Japanese against two more atolls in the Marshall—Taroa and Maloelap.

Details of the Eniwetok landings are unknown beyond the fact that they were made under support of heavy naval and air cover.

Capture of this atoll would enable land-based planes to get at Truk and also Ponape, another Caroline base, only 425 air miles distant.

A victory of no small moment is the sinking of 12 merchant ships, a destroyer, and two corvettes bound from Truk to hard-pressed Rabaul and Kavieng. It is believed that not more than two of the merchant ships escaped the torrent of explosives poured from the pursuing bombers.

No loss was reported among attacking planes and significantly there was no interception from Japanese fighters. This is undoubtedly attributable to the heavy damage inflicted on enemy airfields and planes by steady Allied bombings.

In Northern Russia, Germans retreating from Staraya Russa were pursued by Soviet troops, who occupied the city, closing in from three sides—east, northeast, and north.

Meanwhile, far to the south in the Dnieper Bend, another Russian drive is in progress, aimed at Krivoi Rog, which is already outflanked.

The liquidation of these two long-held German salients in North and South Russia will place Marshal Stalin's armies in an advantageous position from which to launch the all-out spring drive timed to coincide with the Allied invasion from the West.

In Italy, the Allied beachhead is holding firm against the increasing assaults of four full German divisions—from 40,000 to 60,000 men. One penetration in the Carroceto area was nipped off and ground regained in a counterattack.

Fifth Army troops fighting in Cassino have captured a railway station, about a mile from the center of the town. To the north of the city, other units have taken two heights, identified as on Monte Caneo.

Meanwhile, Londoners experienced their severest air raid since the blitz, as three waves of German bombers penetrated the intense anti-aircraft barrage and left fires blazing in three sections of the city.

Several hundred bombers were estimated to have loosed their loads over the city. Churches, hospitals, schools, a hotel, a large suburban store, and many apartment houses were hit.

Adult Delinquency Seen As Major Child Problem

By Laura Haddock

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Some mothers, in the opinion of Susan Ginn, head of the Boston School Department's Division of Vocational Guidance, need training more than their children do. "It's a wonder to me," said this former school teacher, "that we don't have more delinquent children than we do when you look at the parents some of them have.

"I say there's no such thing as juvenile delinquency—it's adult delinquency that's the trouble."

Miss Ginn, in her dual capacity as chief of the City's Wartime Child Care Centers, has opened the fourth of a series of nursery schools for the children of working mothers and, as she puts it, "sleeping fathers"—fathers who work on night shifts and must sleep undisturbed during the daytime.

Under the Lanham Act, which governs these centers, all Miss Ginn is required to do is to provide a day nursery where children may be safely left while the mother is away from home. But it isn't in Susan Ginn to have children in her care without immediately trying to better their habits and health, and increase their happiness. So the four nurseries are nursery schools, and are run as such. Her only regret about them at the moment is that she hasn't figured out a way to get the mothers to come to them, too.

Regard for Children

She has a high regard for children, and it is getting higher every day she lives. "Children are smart little rascals," she says, "and I sometimes think we knock it all out of them by the way we try to regiment them, to make them all alike, make them conform to some pattern we adults have worked out."

Miss Ginn maintains that any schoolteachers or headmaster who sends a child of his away to a disciplinary school is confessing his own failure.

"We ought to be able to take care of them in the class," she declares, "there are plenty of ways of reaching them, if you'll only take the trouble to find them."

In her teaching days, she says, she always did her own home visiting; she was always her own truant officer. It meant she worked a lot of overtime, but it also meant she learned what kind of homes her children came from and often revealed to her the whole reason back of a child's misbehavior. This, she thinks, is invaluable to any teacher. "We have the child only about a third of the day," she points out, "the parents have him the other two thirds and they can completely undo all our work if they want to. We've got to work together, or we both fail."

Keep in Sight

In Miss Ginn's view, no one who has charge of a child should let him out of his sight an instant. She recalls vividly the reprimand she handed out to a teacher in one of her schools when she found a boy standing outside the classroom door as a punishment. "Do you realize what you have done?" she asked the startled teacher. "That child might commit any crime while he is out there, and you'd know nothing about it. You are responsible for him, his well-being and his behavior, yet you have put him where you can't see him. He's not learning anything while he's out there, either."

Miss Ginn is far more severe in her judgment of teachers than of children, and believes that unintelligent conduct by teachers has been the cause of many a truant and delinquent child.

In short, her idea of being a good school teacher is to combine in oneself the qualities of social worker, probation officer, home visitor, nutritionist, psychologist, and general expert on child care. It is a high standard, but at least it is one from which she herself never shrank.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Fair, Continued Cold

Boston and Vicinity—Clear and continued cold today. Fair and continued cold tonight; Sunday partly cloudy with rising temperature. Diminishing winds today becoming gentle tonight.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Clear and cold today. Fair and not quite so cold in north portion tonight. Sunday considerable cloudiness, followed by light snow flurries in the mountains. Rising temperature.

Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Clear and cold today. Fair and continued cold tonight. Sunday partly cloudy with rising temperature.

Eastport to Block Island—Storm warnings will be lowered at 9:30 this morning.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday, 8:12 p. m.; height 8.3 feet.
Sunday, 8:31 a. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Sunday, 9:10 p. m.; height 8.8 feet.
Monday, 9:30 a. m.; height 10.8 feet.

Dr. Yandell Henderson

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 19 (AP)—Dr. Yandell Henderson, who passed on in La Jolla, Calif., last night, was an expert on gases and director of the Yale University laboratory of applied physiology.

In World War I, Dr. Henderson was chief of the physiology section of the Government's war gas investigations and chairman of the Medical Research Board, aviation section, Army Signal Corps.

Dr. Henderson, a native of Louisville, Ky., joined the Yale faculty in 1900 and retired after 36 years' service.

Russian Relief Of Cambridge To Hold Show

The Cambridge Committee for Russian War Relief will celebrate Washington's Birthday by showing two Russian motion pictures at the Rindge High School, on next Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

One picture, "Our Russian Front," is a documentary film depicting wartime life in Russia, with the commentary by Walter Huston. The other, entitled "In the Rear of the Enemy," is the story of three young ski troopers trapped behind enemy lines and their heroic resolve to destroy enemy batteries. This film was produced in Moscow by the Youth Film Studio while the Nazis were 50 miles away.

Under the supervision of Senia Russakoff, Miss Olga Bogach will lead the Junior Russian War Relief Dance Group in a series of native folk dances. Miss Elizabeth Nelson of Lynn will give a monologue based on an incident from Maurice Hindus' "Mother Russia." The Y. W. C. A. Drama Workshop will present a skit by Sandra Michael, "My Brother Lives in Stalingrad."

Judge Lawrence Brooks will preside, and the speaker of the evening will be the Rev. Stephen H. Fritchman, Editor of the Christian Register.

Maine Lobsters By Air to Any Part Of U. S. Envisaged

ROCKLAND, Maine, Feb. 19 (AP)—Full development of Maine's lobster-rearing station program as an essential to a tremendous postwar lobster business has been urged by Horace A. Hildreth, President of the Maine Senate and a candidate for the Republican gubernatorial nomination.

Mr. Hildreth said in a speech before the Rockland Rotary Club that new business for the lobster industry would result from two things: "Air express and the premium Maine lobster as a quality food product."

"The development of air transportation, especially of air express, means that in the future Maine is no more than 10 hours from any part of the United States." He added, "An Indiana housewife, for example, can have fresh Maine lobsters when she chooses. So far, the shipment of lobsters by air express has been only for publicity purposes. In the future, however, it will be a real, substantial business."

Episcopal School Of Theology Names Dr. Taylor as Dean

Announcement was made recently that the Rev. Dr. Charles Lincoln Taylor, Jr., Professor of the Literature and Interpretation of the Old Testament at the Episcopal Theological School, Cambridge, will succeed the Very Rev. Angus Dun, Dean of the school, who will become Episcopal Bishop of Washington April 19.

The announcement was made at an annual dinner of graduates at which the Bishop-Elect was given a large mahogany desk, reproduction of one used by George Washington in New York when he was President of the United States.

Dean-Elect Taylor, a native of Hartford, Conn., graduated summa cum laude from Williams College in 1921, and later received his B. A. and M. A. degrees from Oxford. He has studied at Marburg, Germany, and in Jerusalem, and received his bachelor of divinity degree from Episcopal Theological School in 1924, later earning several degrees, including doctor of theology at Harvard University.

He has served in several pastorates in Connecticut and Massachusetts and became instructor of the Old Testament at Episcopal Theological School in 1925.

Leaders Who Say Farms Must Raise More

By a Staff Photographer

Agriculturists Address First of Series of Farm Meetings in Framingham

Urging farmers to produce more of everything, in the face of rising feed costs, labor shortages, and sundry other problems, these Bay State farm leaders last night addressed a large group of farmers at a meeting in Framingham Civic League Building called by the Middlesex County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Middlesex County Extension Service. Left to right, front row: Louis A. Webster, State Commissioner of Agriculture; Milton Allen, President, Boston Market Gardeners Association; J. H. Decatur, President, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation, and Victor Cluff, President of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, who presided at the meeting. Back row, left to right: Wendell P. Davis, Manager, New England Milk Producers' Association; Allister F. MacDougall, Manager, Middlesex County Extension Service, and Richard D. Alpin, Office of Federal Milk Administrator. Farmers in the audience plied these leaders with questions.

More-of-Everything Goal Set by Bay State Farmers

By Everett M. Smith

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRAMINGHAM, Mass., Feb. 19—Massachusetts farmers had before them today the wartime production goal of "more of practically everything"—dairy and poultry products, fruits and vegetables.

Demands will be greater than ever, they were told at the first of a series of three big farmers' meetings called by the Middlesex County Farm Bureau in co-operation with the Middlesex County Extension Service, held here in the Civic League Building last night.

How they are to accomplish this prodigious task in the face of rising feed costs, increasing manpower shortages, and curtailments of shipping containers, were among the questions put to farm leaders by the more than 150 farmers of the district who plied the speakers with query after query.

Chief concern seemed to be the ever-increasing demand made by Selective Service, and consensus seemed to be that the answer to this problem lay in increased usage of farm labor by boys and girls and women.

Gathered at the Framingham meeting to answer the questions put by the farmers were: Louis A. Webster, Massachusetts State Commissioner of Agriculture; Wendell P. Davis, Manager, New England Milk Producers' Association; Richard D. Alpin, Office of Federal Milk Administrator; J. H. Decatur, President, Massachusetts Farm Bureau Federation; Allister F. MacDougall, Manager of Middlesex County Extension Service and Milton Allen, President of the Boston Market Gardeners' Association. Victor Cluff, of Tewksbury, President of the Middlesex County Farm Bureau, presided.

Peaks and valleys of milk production and the effect of subsidies, the issue of which is still actively before Congress, were discussed in detail by Mr. Davis. "With the markets absorbing the entire production of fluid milk, this means that cream supplies are coming from outside New England, from New York and other points west," he said, as he urged the farmers to express more and more forcibly their judgments and opinions upon their members of Congress.

Ten years ago, said Mr. Alpin, the total annual production of fluid milk in the United States was 100,000,000,000 pounds. At that time, there was a considerable surplus. Today, he added, production has stepped up to 120,000,000,000 pounds, and there is an acute shortage. "We really need to produce 140,000,000,000 pounds," he said, "to overcome this critical shortage." We are shipping more and more milk products to Great Britain and Russia. There are larger demands from our armed services. More is needed for Lend-Lease, and the people of the United States, with larger incomes in many instances, are demanding more and more milk.

"The aim," he added, "is to cut down production of beef and pork in order to leave more feed for dairy cows, the most efficient users of livestock feeds. Poultry stands second, hogs third, and beef is at the bottom of the list," he said.

"Next year, we need more production of practically everything raised or produced on our farms," Commissioner Webster told the farmers. "With the addition of new conquered countries, which looms in the near future, we shall be called upon to feed countless thousands of hungry people. Our own people, too, are demanding more and more feed. The demand will increase. The only question is whether production can keep up with these demands." He added a note of assurance in his expressed belief that food shortages will not be as severe as they have been predicted so many times.

Farmers' questions as to the steady drawing upon farm labor by the Selective Service were answered by Mr. McDougall, who outlined draft regulations and clarified numerous questions regarding farm units and how they applied in Selective Service quota demands. Touching further on the farm labor situation, he foresaw the need of engaging more and more boys and girls and women to take the place of men on the farms. Returning veterans and discharged soldiers, he said, are, for the most part, seeking employment in industry and business, rather than on farms.

Greater utilization of used containers for shipping farm products was emphasized by Mr. Allen. He told of critical shortages of various types of boxes, baskets, crates, and cases, but added that indications were that manufacturers looked forward to a tapering off of demands for containers for the armed services, and the opportunity to switch over to civilian production, possibly by autumn of this year. He added that the War Food Administration now issues a weekly list of available second-hand containers for sale.

"Your job is to go on producing all the food you can," J. H. Decatur, President of the Farm Bureau Federation, told the assembled farmers. And he added three M's to the three C's—clover, corn, cows—now considered essential to the dairy industry. These three M's, he said, apply to all types of farms. "They stand for Men, Materials, and Money. Somehow, farmers must obtain these to carry on," he said.

Boston Port Is Ready For Trade Boom

Continued from Page 1

ones are already spoken for, it was disclosed.

New England needs to work together as a commercial unit, the study group says. They add that as an area it seems to suffer from the fact that it includes six different political subdivisions. None of these subdivisions is powerful enough in itself to get much recognition for this northeast corner of the United States, against the organized power of the rest of the country, one spokesman said.

Still a Peacetime Problem

Progress has been made in interesting the railroads in Boston, it was pointed out. Although Boston should be happy that the Government has constructed vast installations at Castle Island and put a new Navy Yard in the South Boston area, and expanded its Charlestown activities, this community should not be lulled to sleep with the belief that this solves the peacetime problem, explained Charles C. Hewitt of Boit, Dalton & Church, who is one of Boston Waterfront Protection Committee, which is headed by Ralph Bradley of Godfrey L. Cabot Company. Mr. Hewitt also is a member of the volunteer group studying the Port.

"The marked housekeeping and fire-hazard improvement in the harbor, the vast Navy and Coast Guard activities as well as the war shipping are hopeful signs," he added. "But note also how very few peacetime docking facilities are in regular use today.

"Apparently peacetime export business, without which Boston will not even be a major port, may still be comparatively nonexistent after the war unless very much more is done about it soon. Eighteen months of conversations with important people who know well their phase of the 'Port of Boston problem' reveals nothing that old-time Yankee resourcefulness and persistence cannot solve if the right alarm clock is used enough.

"There has been strong need to reverse the peacetime trend of business away from this area," he declared.

Export Service Needed

"Prominent steamship men say that the principal thing shipping men look for when they approach a port is the cost of doing business and the service they get. Boston is in good shape on the cost but our export service is yet to be built up. Until we can get enough volume of export business flowing to Boston so that shippers need not risk a three-week to a month delay if they miss a sailing, we cannot hope to bring export business here if we have the best located port and the best facilities in the world. We need to have the ships leaving at regular intervals for 'good' ports."

During discussions about the Port, it was learned that for each ton of shipping passing through this port, which is loaded or unloaded, there is about $10 in money left here so that 10,000,000 tons of shipping should mean leaving $100,000,000 in this area. This is a conservative figure, it is held.

The rest of the country has come to regard New England as a lot of thrifty people of sound character, who will take any kind of second or third class treatment without murmur, believing they are profiting by such economy in service.

The group found two schools of thought—one that wants to spend and get a great many docks and facilities all made and furnished and ready for use and then get the people to use them. That could involve great expenditures.

The other school of thought wants to get the business first, claiming Boston has more good facilities now than are used for peacetime export and Boston can built any new facilities as fast as a demand for them is set up.

Backlog of Liberty Ships After War Is Proposed

Log of the Port of Boston

A reserve of Liberty Ships may be permanently tied up after the war and maintained to a degree that they may be called in at a moment's notice for an emergency, in opinion of J. Lewis Luckenbach, President of the American Bureau of Shipping, who sees such a possibility in the postwar adjustment era. The proposal, made in the annual report of Mr. Luckenbach, is attracting wide attention in shipping circles here.

Necessity of a huge reserve "has manifested itself on two most costly occasions," Mr. Luckenbach pointed out. The value of a laid-up fleet was shown at the outbreak of the present war when more than 200 ships were "broken out" of layup, and performed yeoman service in the carrying on of commerce when many ships were requisitioned for Government service, he said.

Port Night in April

A "Port of Boston Night" is to be held by the Traffic Club of New England, April 20, plans for which are in the hands of a subcommittee, headed by John N. Levins, of the American Hawaiian Steamship Company. Assurances of attendance have reached the committee from Governor Saltonstall, Mayor Tobin, Gen. C. H. Kells, Commodore W. N. Derby, and Capt. Frank M. Meals, all interested in the Port.

Marine Institute

Two Boston shipping executives have been re-elected to the Board of Directors of the American Merchant Marine Institute as follows: Ralph C. Goodwin, Vice-President of the Mystic Steamship Division of the Eastern Gas & Fuel Associates and John J. Halloran, Vice-President and General Manager of the Sprague Steamship Company. Frank J. Taylor, President since 1938, again heads the organization.

Capt. Stedman to Speak

Capt. Giles C. Stedman, a native of Quincy, Mass., with an outstanding record in the American Merchant Marine, and now Superintendent of the United States Merchant Marine Academy at Kings Point, N. Y.—the West Point of the Merchant Marine—is to be the speaker at the dinner-meeting of the Boston unit of the Propeller Club of the United States at the Boston Yacht Club next Thursday evening. He is to talk on the Academy where thousands of men are trained for careers at sea.

Commerce Club

Nominations for officers of the Foreign Commerce Club of Boston for the ensuing year, to be submitted for ballot at the March meeting of the Club, are: Charles H. Hurley of the Waterfront Service Company, for President; T. W. Haskell of the Boston Tidewater Terminal, for First Vice-President; John T. Lang of S. S. Pierce Company, for Second Vice-President; Sherman L. Whipple of Wiggin Terminals, for Third Vice-President; Robert S. Gale, marine surveyor, for Secretary; Walter N. How of A. C. Lombards' Sons, for Treasurer.

Leon Stone

New Fire Departments Grow From Civil Defense Work

The CD Reporter

This column is prepared by the New England Office of Civilian Defense, and is intended to inform readers of the latest and most interesting developments on the New England home front.

An extremely valuable result of Civilian Defense has been to stimulate small communities to start fire departments, according to Col. Howard W. Robbins, United States Director, Region I, Office of Civilian Defense, Boston.

"In addition to the large communities, which have increased their fire protection," said Colonel Robbins, "I find that many small-sized places, either independent municipalities, or sections of large cities and towns, have organized new volunteer departments. For years they have been dependent on the bigger communities. The new facilities have been obtained by hard local work. As a result, fire losses are being cut down and an extensive mutual aid network has been built up. This will be one of the most valuable contributions of Civilian Defense to the postwar period."

In praising the fire organization throughout New England, Colonel Robbins mentioned as a particular example the Pinardville section of Manchester, N. H., which is typical of scores of smaller places. According to local authorities, Pinardville has a fire department all its own because the people themselves had an ambitious and never-give-up attitude. In the past the Manchester Fire Department has had to run several miles to fires in Pinardville.

With no municipal funds available, several thousands of dollars were raised at parties and bazaars to buy materials, and volunteers erected a one-story fire house. Unable to obtain priorities the people bought a second-hand truck and had it converted into a first-class piece of apparatus.

The new Pinardville department has 20 volunteers, with Leo Courchesne as acting Chief. The men were trained by experienced firemen.

Connecticut's Policy

Connecticut's Civilian Defense policy for the duration of the war was enunciated last week by Harold F. Woodcock, Administrator of the State War Council. It called for the maintenance of protection services.

"While War Department rulings and provisions, such as discontinuance of aircraft spotting, increase in mechanical plane detectors, lifting of dimout requirements and greater spacing between air-raid drills, all imply less likelihood of air attack here," said Administrator Woodcock, "nothing in these rulings justifies or permits even partial demobilization of any unit of Civilian Air-Raid Protection.

"Commanders and Chief Air-Raid Wardens should undertake surveys to determine whether losses to the armed services have interfered with proper efficiency of warden, auxiliary fire, auxiliary police, and other groups to an extent where replacements should be made."

Mr. Woodcock also said that during the interval between Army authorized drills, exercises for the maintenance of the forces should be held. It was indicated that these drills would affect only civilian defense personnel. Drills called by the Army would require participation by the public.

"The progress of the war may become less favorable and Civilian Defense at home might be called upon unexpectedly at any time. Therefore, it is the distinct responsibility of both local and state war councils to keep preparedness constant. We have, in fact, a lawful obligation to maintain the complete system.

Advertising Commended

Federal, state and municipal authorities are giving praise to the Portsmouth, N. H., Herald and to the merchants of that City for contributing during the last two years more than 160 full-page newspaper advertisements in support of Civilian Defense and other war activities.

Committee Posts Shifted in Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Massachusetts' new Senator, Sinclair Weeks, who succeeded Maj. Henry Cabot Lodge this week, was made a member of the District of Columbia Education and Labor, Interoceanic Canals, Post Office, and Public Buildings and Grounds Committee yesterday.

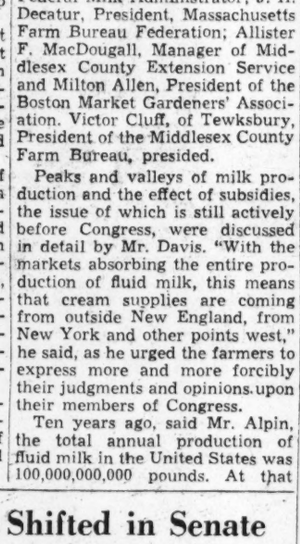
Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, outspoken advocate of postwar international collaboration, was named by the Senate Republican Conference for membership to the important Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

As a result of the shift, Senator John A. Danaher (R) of Connecticut moved into the number one Republican post on the Judiciary Committee, vacated by Senator Austin. This would automatically make him chairman of this committee should the Republicans obtain a majority in the Senate next January, and if Senator Danaher, whose term expires this year, is re-elected.

The assignment of Senator Austin to the Foreign Relations Committee will give the minority 9 of the 23 members since Senator Robert M. La Follette (Prog) of Wisconsin is listed with the minority.

Other Republican moves assigned Senator Charles W. Tobey (R) of New Hampshire to the Territories and Insular Affairs Committee, while Senator Owen Brewster (R) of Maine was shifted from the Naval Affairs to the Finance Committee.

Promoted



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Warren R. Austin

Republican Senator from Vermont named to Foreign Relations Committee.

Events Around Greater Boston

Sunday

Inez Lauritano, violinist, will give her first Boston recital at the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum at 2:00 p. m. Free to the public.

Miss Adlow will lecture on "Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 3:00 p. m. Free to the public.

A victory concert will be given at the Museum of Fine Arts at 4:00 p. m. in the Tapestry Gallery, for members of the Armed Forces.

Dr. Wing-tsit Chan will be the Wellesley Community Forum speaker at 3:00 p. m., at the Community Playhouse. Free to the public.

Prof. Harlow Shapley will speak on "Contribution of Science to Internationalism" in John Hancock Hall at 8 p. m. Open to the public.

Monday

Mrs. Frank Mansfield Taylor will speak on the subject "The Island of Crete" at the University Club at 11:15 a. m.

Clyde Kluckhohn will lecture on the Navaho Indians, "Keeping Well: Singers and Sandpaintings" in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library at 5 p. m. Free to the public.

Egone, internationally known camera artist, teacher, lecturer and writer, will give a lecture at the 35 mm Club of Boston at 7 p. m. on the subject "25 Years With the Miniature Camera." Free to the public.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 4

Radio Timetable: Page 4

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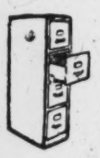
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HINGHAM — First Church, Main Street and Arnold Road (3-4-6)
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LEXINGTON — First Church, Forest Street (1-2)
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MALDEN — First Church, Main and Spring Streets (1-2-7)
MARBLEHEAD — First Church, 134 Elm Street (1-2)
MEDFORD — First Church, 154 High Street (1-2-4)
MELROSE — First Church, Green Street at Lynn Fells Parkway (1-3)
NEEDHAM — First Church, 870 Great Plain Avenue (1-2-6)
NEWTON — First Church, 391 Walnut Street, Newtonville (1-3)
NORWOOD — First Church, Washington and Walpole Streets (1-3)
QUINCY — First Church, 30 Greenleaf Street (1-2)
READING — First Church, Lowell and Sanborn Streets (1-3-4)
ROXBURY — See above, Boston, Second Church
SALEM — First Church, 16 Lynde Street (1-2)
SOMERVILLE — First Church, 148 Sycamore Street, Winter Hill (1-3)
WALTHAM — First Church, Gov. Gore Hall, Woerd Avenue (1-3)
WELLESLEY — First Church, Rockland Street, Wellesley Hills (1-3)
WEYMOUTH — Society, Masonic Temple (1-2)
WINCHESTER — First Church, 36 Mt. Vernon Street (1-2)
WINTHROP — First Church, 168 Winthrop Street (1-3)
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U.S.-Brazil Naval Forces Felicitated

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay — Allied congratulations have been extended to the combined forces of the United states and Brazil on their recent interception and elimination of a German armed merchantman and blockade-runner in South Atlantic waters.

Little has been heard in recent months from the extensive zone of operations under the command of Vice-Admiral Jonas H. Ingram. The silence is really a testimony to the efficiency of the patrolling and convoying organization in a maritime war area the importance of which is sometimes overlooked. Residents of the River Plate, however are virtual witnesses to and certainly beneficiaries of the good work.

Britons especially have appreciated the success registered by their allies, because it was their Navy which for the first two years of the war had the lone and formidable task of guarding these southern sea lanes. Even following the defeat of the Graf Spee there were frequent reports of enemy raiders in Southern Atlantic waters, seeking opportunities to pounce on the busy food transport route from the Plate and on what, until the Mediterranean was cleared, was the vital Cape supply line to the East.

When the United States and later Brazil entered the war, it was sound political and naval strategy for these powers to relieve Britain of some of its South Atlantic obligations, particularly as the Admiralty in London had more than sufficient tasks in the Mediterranean and the Far East, as well as in the Battle of the North Atlantic, then in its grimmest phase.

Good Team

Times have changed since then but there has been no reduction, indeed there has been substantial increase of responsibility for the joint American and Brazilian forces. Assurance of eventual success, however, was definite as soon as Brazilian Naval and air bases became available for long range Allied reconnaissance and patrol.

The United States and Brazil have made a good team and it is only on rare occasions, such as the sinking of a blockade runner, that the spotlight is turned upon them and their work. Less spectacular but perhaps more eloquent testimony to the efficiency of their vigilance was another reduction, early in the New Year, in war risk insurance on shipping between the east coast ports of the United States and South America.

Across this subcontinent, beyond the mighty Andean mountain chain, there is another American naval command carrying on even less publicized patrol work for the dual cause of Allied and continental defense. Here again silence is but the mask of efficiency. Few Americans have heard or read of the squadron of the Southeastern Pacific command based on Panama. Yet this squadron has performed some fine protective work for the supply of men and munitions to the Southwestern Pacific and African theaters of war in critical phases of both campaigns.

West Coast Ports

The squadron, at present commanded by Rear Admiral Harold C. Train, has been given full cooperative facilities down the western coast of South America from Panama to the Magellan Straits, and farther South. On this coast there is no break in the friendly chain of American maritime nations as exists on the eastern littoral.

American warships are seen frequently in West coast ports such as Callao, Peru, and Valparaiso, Chile, and officers and men are always assured of a sincere welcome there. Their calls are a special guarantee to Chileans whose chief extractive industries and industrial plants are well within shelling range from the sea.

Cartoon in the News

Justus, Sioux City Journal

America's Highest Honor

Workers' Demands Linked To 'Pride in Their Work'

War workers and employers who have produced unprecedented amounts of fighting materials are vitally interested in sustained employment in peacetime. Following is one in a series of articles showing what workers and employers think can be done for more efficient production not only for peace but for the final stages of the war.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SOMEWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES—There are three bulletin boards in this little factory. They are plainly marked. One is for the company, one for the union, one for the Labor-Management Committee.

On the union board is an announcement of the mortgage-burning dance to be held on Lincoln's Birthday. The object of this emancipation from debt is the building that houses the C. I. O. headquarters downtown.

On the company board is a reprint of an article "Free Enterprise."

The labor-management board, which the personnel manager smilingly dubs "neutral territory," displays war-bond posters.

The guard hands me a badge as big as a saucer and we tour the plant. (In one plant they forgot to ask for credentials until I had finished the tour.)

"What workers want primarily," says the personnel manager, "is pride in their work. They'll work for less in a place where they're appreciated and treated right."

This plant employs less than 500 men and women. Twelve ex-servicemen have returned and are hard at work. Two ex-servicemen had applied for work from out of town. They had heard about the big pay. They'd been in several places "shopping around" and finally decided the stories are pretty much exaggerated.

First Names Popular

We see boxes filled with brass disks that look like chests of pirate gold; pause for a moment to watch the miracle of machinery transform the disks into small thick receptacles in the "cupping process" and draw them out into streamlined 20-millimeter cartridge shells a few operations later on.

The men and women on the assembly line call my guide by his first name. The shop has been organized since 1937. It has no labor trouble. He guesses that it is because it's small. "People get along better when everybody knows everybody else."

The building whose mortgage is scheduled to burn is old, the wooden floors are warped and creaky. A freight-like elevator rattles and wheezes as it hauls you laboriously to the third floor, into the plain, almost bare office of the President of one of the C. I. O. local unions.

Is it true, he is asked, that wage demands are likely to be merely a retaliation for an accumulation of injuries to workers' personal dignity?

"No," he replies, "wage demands grow out of the need for more wages. Nobody is more anxious to keep wages stable than the workingman, but he can't live on low wages when prices shoot up, so whether employers like it or not, labor will continue to organize."

"To what extent does co-operation in a plant depend on a foreman?"

"Foremen usually reflect the management of the company they work for, which is reduced to two types. One is co-operative, reasonable and sincere in the desire to win the war. The other kind is dishonest, greedy, suspicious and distrustful because all it wants is to profit from the war."

Aircraft Plant Setting

The scene is a large aircraft plant at the tail end of the first day's training period. The personnel counselor, a large, pleasant woman, is addressing a group of raw "recruits."

The silver-haired man over there is an executive, but you wouldn't think he's a "big shot. He acts so common." He wants to put in four hours riveting on the second shift.

And doesn't Tony make you laugh when the roll is called and he gives out with his guttural "I'm-a here"?

The counselor raps for order and says:

"The company won't be surprised if you make mistakes at first. If you don't make any, we'll put the wings on you instead of the planes."

The group laughs and breaks up. After the first bell it lines up to punch out. An alert young fellow walks up. He represents the union. How about joining?

A lanky Southerner shakes his head and drawls, "Unions are no good."

"We go to bat for you for more money," says the union man.

"Just some more money to take out of your pay," mutters a disgruntled housewife.

A quiet-mannered lady speaks up. "They say unions give you protection. Maybe they're a good thing. I'll think it over."

Two Types of Wants

This is a shipyard office. The President is too busy for a visit. I am shunted to the public relations man, who says he's the company's "mouthpiece."

To the question "Is Labor and management close in your company?" he replies "Practically always in each other's hair."

His opinion as to what workers want is equally terse:

"To get all they can while the getting's good."

All the workers?

He softens. "No, not the old-time shipbuilders. They're proud of being steady and dependable and proud of the beauty of their workmanship.

"The newcomers are full of wild demands. They read about some company having a band, so they want one. They want to rehearse on company time, time and a half for Saturday rehearsals. They join the musicians' union and make the company pay dues so they can play on the public square and get their pictures in the papers.

"Once they stage a strike because a superintendent is 'nasty' and they want him fired. Another time they strike because we fired a boss they happened to like.

"A group of incompetent daubers threatens to walk off if we don't pay them the same rate as our experienced painters. They don't get it and don't really expect it because they laugh about it and say 'Well, there's no harm in trying.'

"In an unauthorized wildcat strike, 45 men walked off because we fired a welder who was deliberately loafing. A man from the War Manpower Commission insisted they be paid the hour and a half they were out, time and a half, because the walkout occurred on Saturday."

The public relations man threw up his hands. "Where's all this coddling of employees going to end?"

Willkie Outlines Goal of G. O. P.

SHERIDAN, Wyo., Feb. 19 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie told Wyoming Republicans Feb. 17 the responsibility of the Republican Party is to "so operate the Federal Government without the interfering capriciousness" he charged is current in the present Administration.

"Our problems can not be settled by the question of state's rights alone," he said in a luncheon address. "It is only by the whole co-ordination of our national economy that the people can have a full life.

"We can not settle national problems by cliches. Eleven years ago the people faced a period of economic deterioration. Now the reaction has set in. During that period, some of the projects undertaken had undoubted value. We found, however, that some penalties resulted; the interference with your daily life," and a "disregard of local preferences and methods."

Mr. Willkie, on a tour of the Northwest in behalf of his candidacy for the Republican presidential nomination, reiterated that the Republican Party must "adopt an affirmative policy not merely dedicated to the overthrow of the present administration."

Edward L. Ripley

Edward L. Ripley, who passed on at Brookline, Mass., last night, was Treasurer of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, from 1918 until 1941, when his retirement was announced. Mr. Ripley was a native of Michigan, and had been a member of The Mother Church and of a branch church for 16 years before he was called to Boston in 1916 to become Assistant Treasurer of The Mother Church. He became Treasurer two years later.

Filipino Bases Lasting Peace On Far Eastern Adjustments

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—Defeat of Japan will not mean lasting peace in the Pacific unless postwar settlements answer the problems of the Far East, Col. Carlos P. Romulo, a Filipino who served as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's aide on Bataan, declared in a radiocast over stations WNYC in New York and WMEX in Boston last night.

Colonel Romulo is now Secretary of Information and Public Relations in the War Cabinet of the Philippine Commonwealth Government.

Solution of the most important problem, however—notably the relations of the white man to other races—has already been found by the United States as evidenced by American administration of the Philippines, Colonel Romulo said, on the "Beyond Victory Program" of the World-Wide Broadcasting Foundation and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

He recalled that with but a few exceptions—and these at the beginning of this country's colonial administration—the United States maintained a consistent policy of educating the Filipinos to the responsibility of self-government, stressing the importance of self-respect and eliminating any causes of humiliation and maltreatment.

"At the peace conference which we hope will decide the future pattern of the Pacific, the position of the Philippines should command attention," Colonel Romulo continued. "The place of the Philippines in the Far East has been unique.

"As the only Christian native people in the Far East, the Filipino can interpret the Orient to the Western world. At the peace table he can demonstrate to East and West alike the success of the American pattern in his country. 'Here,' he can say, 'is a policy by which hatred was turned to suspicion, suspicion to confidence, confidence to loyalty.'"

Colonel Romulo held that the real source of the Japanese problem was an exaggerated inferiority complex that the Japanese wants to cover up with a display of swaggering superiority, and he suggested as its only solution re-education.

"We shall have the German fiasco of the 1920's repeated in Japan," he continued, "if, knowing her ills and weaknesses as a nation, we do not set out to cure them in the new generation of her people. This is a task not for Western nations, but for other nations of the Far East, especially China."

Colonel Romulo, author of two books, "Mother America" and "I Saw the Fall of the Philippines," will speak during a rebroadcast of this program at 8:45 p. m. over Station WCOP in Boston tomorrow.

Col. C. P. Romulo
Formerly Aide to General MacArthur on Island of Bataan.

Better Auto Tires Are in Prospect From New Goodyear Synthetic Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, Feb. 19—Development of a new synthetic rubber that may result in better automobile tires than can be made from "GR-S" rubber, the synthetic rubber now being produced under the national rubber program, was announced today by Dr. L. B. Sebrell, director of the research laboratory of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Company.

The achievement was one of five reported from the program instituted by the laboratory to overcome the bottlenecks set up by the lack of natural rubber since the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor.

The second accomplishment was also a new synthetic rubber which could replace natural rubber in applications other than tires for which "GR-S" rubber cannot be used successfully.

The third announcement is of success in new methods of processing "GR-S" rubber which extends its uses to fields where it was formerly thought unusable.

The fourth and fifth accomplishments are the development of two new accelerators which speed up the rate of vulcanization of "GR-S" rubber.

"GR-S" rubber is manufactured from two substances, butadiene and styrene. The major portion of both these substances is obtained from petroleum although there are other sources from which they can be manufactured. This is the same type of synthetic rubber as was originally called Buna S rubber after the name popularized in Germany.

The United States, following the publication of the Baruch committee report on Sept. 10, 1942, settled on a program under which the bulk of synthetic rubber production was to be "GR-S."

The new synthetic rubber which promises to be a superior type for the manufacture of tires is also a butadiene co-polymer, but with a new chemical substituted for styrene.

Arthur H. Kudner

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 19 (AP)—Arthur H. Kudner, who passed on here yesterday, was one of the foremost advertising men in the United States.

The head of Arthur Kudner, Inc., New York City, he had come here on a business trip, accompanied by his wife, Madelin Thayer Kudner. His home was in Queenstown, Md.

He won renown as an advertising writer in 1917 with Red Cross and Liberty Loan advertisements which still are recalled and quoted.

In 1929, he won the Harvard award as the originator of the best advertisement of the year.

Mr. Kudner was a native of Lapeer, Mich. He had a brief career as a concert singer and then became a reporter for the Detroit Free Press and the New York World.

Government by Veto Bogs Congress

Continued from Page 1

ferent Senate and House versions of how best the soldiers overseas can be enabled to vote in the hands of congressional conferees, a deadlock continues. Compromise efforts have so far failed to budge this deadlock and the almost daily sessions of the conference committee have been adjourned to permit the examination of new proposals.

The latest compromise moves are these:

"1. An entirely new composite bill by Senator Theodore F. Green (D of Rhode Island, chairman of the Senate conferees. This grants state ballots equal transportation facilities with Federal forms, and permitting servicemen to use a Federal ballot only on his oath that he has not received a state ballot.

2. A counterproposal by Representative Harris Ellsworth (R) of Oregon to divide the soldier vote program into two separate bills and assure a vote in both Chambers on each. Under this plan the Eastland-Rankin "recommendations" to the states would first be cleared. Then Congress would vote separately on the Administration's Federal-state ballot option.

3. A "suggestion" by Senator Tom Connally (D of Texas that state offices be added to the Federal ballots, which now permit tors, and Representatives. Senator Connally later said he was not advocating this plan but merely put it forward for discussion.

Senator Green described the bill as follows: "In general, it retains all of the recommendations of the Eastland-Rankin bill for state action. It also includes provisions of both the Eastland-Rankin bill and the Green-Lucas bill, which are aimed at facilitating voting under state balloting laws. It seeks to provide a Federal procedure for absentee balloting as a supplement to state absentee balloting procedures to be used in those instances where an individual does not receive a ballot under state law."

Taxes—Prevailing sentiment in Congress is such that President Roosevelt's expected veto of the $2,400,000,000—less the $1,300,000,000 reduction in frozen Social Security revenue—would probably result in a complete tax stalemate; that is, the veto would kill the present measure which the White House considers woefully inadequate and would likely result in getting no new revenue measure at all.

A veto would set aside the decision of Congress to freeze the Social Security pay-roll taxes at the present levels of 1 per cent on employers and employees, inasmuch as a temporary freeze measure expires March 1 and in the absence of the new proposed law, the rates will automatically rise to 2 per cent on employers and employees at the end of February. Such a rise, it is estimated, will provide an additional $1,300,000,000 in annual revenue.

Congressional leaders have expressed doubt that Congress will enact another revenue measure this year, if there is a veto for this one—which finally emerged after months of hearings and debate.

Thus, if there is no overriding action by Congress (and attempts to override a veto are considered unlikely), general Federal tax rates would remain at the levels under which collections are currently being made.

Food subsidies—The action of the House of Representatives yesterday sustaining the President's veto of the subsidy ban assures the continuance of the Administration's subsidy program. After the House vote a bill was immediately introduced to extend the Commodity Credit Corporation along the lines sought by Mr. Roosevelt.

The extension proposed today would continue its borrowing authority until June 30, 1945, retroactive until Feb. 17, without restrictions.

Baruch report—The Bernard Baruch report on reconversion parallels at many points and supplements at others the legislation proposed by the Senate Committee on Postwar Planning. The largest recommendations of the report, reported elsewhere in these columns today, are apparently receiving a friendly reaction from Capitol Hill and wherever legislation is needed, it is expected to be forthcoming in reasonably satisfactory form.

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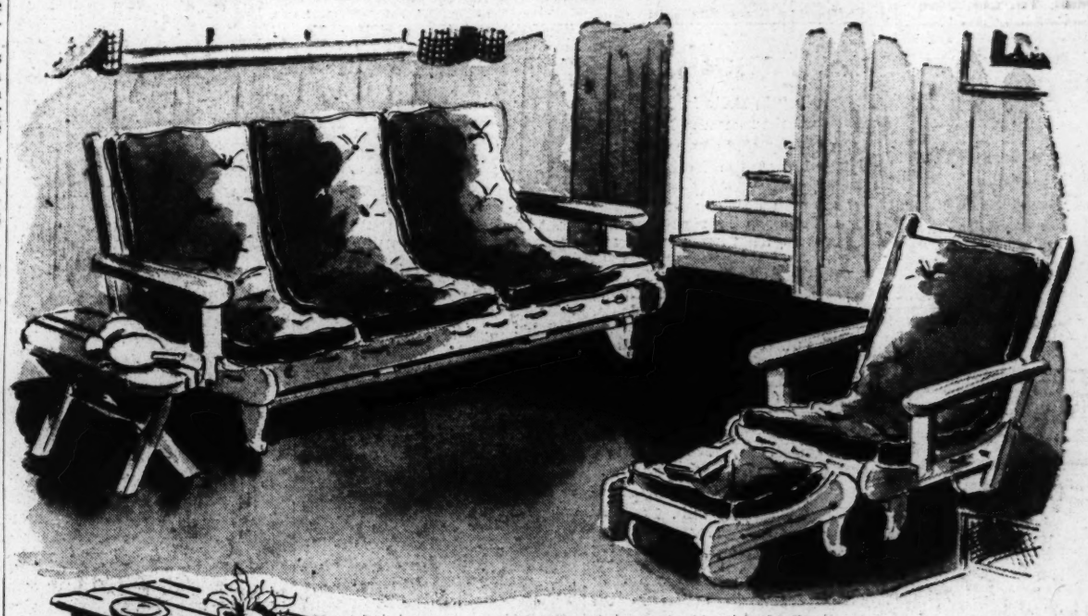

JUST FOR FUN HAVE A LOOK AT THIS Summer Furniture WHICH YOU CAN USE Right Now!

Never mind the snow in the backyard . . . Jordan's summer furniture will be fun in your game room right now. You'll particularly like our sturdy California redwood, laced with heavy rope and cushioned with durable sailcloth in jade, green or Capri blue. Every piece is on wheels and can be easily pushed around. This is a complete group . . . everything from barbeque sets to foot rests. Sorry we can't sketch it all!

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JORDAN'S SUMMER FURNITURE—SEVENTH FLOOR—ANNEX

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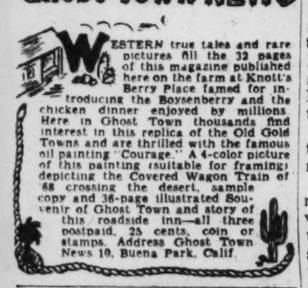
GHOST TOWN NEWS



WESTERN true tales and rare pictures fill the 32 pages of this magazine published here on the farm at Knott's Berry Place famed for introducing the Boysenberry and the chicken dinner enjoyed by millions. Here in Ghost Town thousands find interest in this replica of the Old Gold Towns and are thrilled with the famous oil painting "Courage." A 4-color picture of this painting (suitable for framing) depicting the Covered Wagon Train of '48 crossing the desert, sample copy and 36-page illustrated Souvenir of Ghost Town and story of this roadside inn—all three postpaid, 25 cents, coin or stamps. Address Ghost Town News 10, Buena Park, Calif.

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Bernstein Directs His First Symphony

By L. A. Sloper

Leonard Bernstein, rising star of the musical world, directed the Boston Symphony Orchestra yesterday afternoon in the first local performance of his new Symphony No. 1, "Jeremiah"; and also in Aaron Copland's "El Salón México." These works constituted the second half of the sixteenth program of the orchestra season. Before the intermission, Dr. Koussevitzky conducted Rabaud's "La Procession Nocturne" and Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony.

The youthful Mr. Bernstein made an excellent first impression, both as conductor and as composer. Everybody knows the story of his sudden emergence into fame as assistant conductor of the New York Philharmonic after completing his studies at Harvard, Curtis Institute and Tanglewood.

It was evident yesterday that the reports from New York of his prowess as leader had not been exaggerated. He follows the Koussevitzkyan style of conducting. Using no baton, he is free and energetic in his platform behavior, but his gestures are obviously meant for the players and not for the audience. There is no striving for eurythmic grace. This young man clearly knows his business and has no time for nonsense.

* * *

His Symphony, "Jeremiah," gave a similar effect of mastery of the technique of composition and sincerity of emotional expression. In these respects it recalled Bloch's "Schélomo" and "Three Jewish Poems." It is unconventional in form, consisting of three movements, entitled Prophecy, Profanation, and Lamentation. The first two are purely instrumental; the last employs a solo mezzo-soprano.

The composer lives up to the assertion in his note on the work that "as for programmatic meanings, the intention is not one of literalness, but of emotional quality." The Prophecy section succeeds in conveying the intensity of Jeremiah's pleas, the second in giving a sense of the destruction and chaos brought on by the corruption of priests and people. In the third, the solo voice intones texts from the Book of Lamentations, to a sparse instrumental accompaniment.

The musical means employed include themes based on the traditional Hebrew liturgical music, with liberal use of dissonant harmonies and involved rhythmical patterns, the latter especially in the second movement.

* * *

At a first hearing, I found the first two movements more interesting musically than the third, although there is a strong emotional appeal in the verses of this last section also. The solo part was sung by Jennie Tourel, whose voice lent itself singularly well to the dramatic demands. She was far better cast than she had been last season in Debussy's "La Damoiselle Elue," and she made a correspondingly better effect.

But the hero of the day, of course, was Mr. Bernstein, who had a notable popular as well as artistic success.

After "Jeremiah," the Copland piece, although played brilliantly, seemed even more superficial than on its first hearing here five years ago.

Indeed, the program as a whole was an odd mixture. Dr. Koussevitzky's apparent devotion to Rabaud's romantic picture in tone is hard to understand. The piece was pleasant to hear when its composer introduced it to us in 1918, but it has not taken on added interest with the years. Probably the conductor likes to use it as a mean of displaying the marvelous tone of his orchestra, and if that is so he was successful yesterday almost beyond complaint—except that the voice of the solo oboe, in the absence of Mr. Gillet, was thin and dry.

Probably it cannot be said that Dr. Koussevitzky is too partial to the "Rhenish" Symphony, which had not been heard at these concerts since 1931; but for some of us once in 13 years is too often to hear it, and in any case it was bound to sound out of place in the company it was keeping.

Those who have been protesting that we ought to hear the "Rhenish" more, instead of hearing the "Spring" so much, will now perhaps conclude that it will be best if we don't hear either of them too often. Why, indeed, do conductors find it necessary to repeat one or more of these inept symphonies every season?

As for the "Rhenish," it has all the faults and none of the virtues of the German style. Its themes are pale, its texture thin; and what is more depressing than the Teutonic notion of fun? Or funnier than the Teutonic notion of grandeur?

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STORES IN PRINCIPAL NEW ENGLAND CITIES

Logan Airport Expansion Under Way

By a Staff Photographer

Official Ceremony for East Boston Project Held on Barge

With Lieut. Gov. Horace T. Cahill pulling a switch aboard the $2,000,000 dredge Nebraska, the Logan Airport expansion program was officially begun late yesterday afternoon. The Lieutenant Governor's action started the giant pumps which will suck about 4,000,000 cubic yards of fill from the harbor bottom. This will be used to extend the present East Boston flats permitting construction of a runway 7,000 feet long and lengthening of another. When the entire expansion program is completed Massachusetts expects to have one of the largest and finest airports in the United States. Left to right: L. J. Newburg, Vice-President of Gahagan Construction Company which won the contract; Lieutenant Governor Cahill, Ralph M. Eastman, Chairman of the Aviation Committee of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and Representative Enricco Cappuci (D) of East Boston.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Plymouth—"Thank You, Svoboda," new comedy by H. S. Kraft. Starring Sam Jaffe. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays, and Washington's Birthday.

Shubert—"Rosalinda," musical play by Johann Strauss. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Boston Opera House—"Vincent Youmans' Ballet Revue," by Massine and Van Grona. 8:30. (Last day.)

Boston Garden—Ice Follies of 1944. 8:30. Matinees Saturdays and Sundays at 2:30. Through Feb. 28.

Music

Symphony Hall—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor. 8:30.

Sunday

Symphony Hall—Concert by Claudio Arrau, pianist. 3:30.

Museum of Fine Arts—Victory Concert for members of the Armed Forces, Wellesley College Choir. Margaret Macdonald, conductor. 4.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum—Recital by Iner Lauritano, violinist. Iris Lauritano, accompanist. 2.

Recital Hall, N. E. Conservatory of Music—Concert by Boston String Quartet. Beveridge Webster, pianist. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 3:25, 6:25, 9:30. "Suspected Person," Clifford Evans. 2, 5, 8.

Fenway—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 12:50, 3:40, 6:35, 9:25. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 11:30 a. m., 2:25, 5:15, 8:05.

Keith Memorial—"His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Franchot Tone. 10:50 a. m., 1:30, 4:15, 6:55, 9:40. "Week-End Pass," Martha O'Driscoll. 9:50 a. m., 12:30, 3:10, 5:55, 8:35.

Kenmore—"Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. "Fired Wife," Dianna Barrymore. 2:25, 5:15, 8.

Majestic—"Jennie," Barbara Mullen, Michael Redgrave. 10 a. m., 12:47, 3:34, 6:39, 9:44. "Cowboy Canteen," Charles Starrett, Jane Frazee. 11:34 a. m., 2:21, 5:08, 8:12.

Metropolitan—"Henry Aldrich, Boy Scout," Jimmy Lydon. 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destination Tokyo," Cary Grant. 10:35 a. m., 2:10, 5:40, 9:15.

Modern—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 9, 11:53 a. m., 2:05, 6:15, 9:25. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway, Helen Walker. 10:35 a. m., 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

Orpheum—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 9:45 a. m., 12:10, 2:40, 5:05, 7:30, 10.

Paramount—"The Lodger," Merle Oberon, Laird Cregar, George Sanders. 10:45 a. m., 1:25, 4:05, 6:45, 9:30. "Career Girl," Frances Langford, Edward Norris. 9:35 a. m., 12:15, 2:55, 5:35, 8:20.

RKO-Boston—"Swingtime Johnny," Andrews Sisters, Mitchell Ayres. 9:50 a. m., 12:45, 3:15, 5:45, 8, 10:30. Stage Show. 11:20 a. m., 1:55, 4:25, 6:55, 9:10.

Scollay—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 6, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

South Station Theater—"Kill or Be Killed," "World in Action," "Rhythm on Rampage," "Silver Wings," "Screen Snapshots," "The Biter Bit," "Into the Clouds." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp, Dame May Whitty. 12:25, 2:50, 5:15, 7:40, 10.

Telepix—"Kill or Be Killed," "Mt. McKinley," "Ski Troopers," "Robert Benchley," Digest World News, "Puppetoon." Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. 2:45, 6:10, 9:15. "Woman of the Town," Albert Dekker, Claire Trevor. 1:15, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Old Acquaintance," Bette Davis, Miriam Hopkins. 9 a. m., 12:05, 3:10, 6:10, 9:15. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 10:55 a. m., 2, 5:05, 8:05.

DORCHESTER—Dorchester: "Dark Command," Walter Pidgeon, Claire Trevor. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane, Johnny Downs.

Codman Square: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margot Robert Ryan. Cont. from 1:30.

Franklin: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Gangway for Tomorrow," Margo Robert Ryan. Cont. from 1:30.

EVERETT—Capitol: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. 3:30, 6:30, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 2:15, 5:15, 8:15.

Park: "I Dood It," Red Skelton, Eleanor Powell. "Pilot No. 5," Franchot Tone, Marsha Hunt.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake. Cont. from 1:30.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:45, 7:45.

LEXINGTON — Lexington: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland. 2:30, 8:15. "Footlight Glamour," Arthur Lake. 4:05, 9:50.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur. 3:11, 6:18, 9:35. "Gangway for Tomorrow." 1:57, 5:04, 8:11.

Mystic: "Son of Dracula," Lon Chaney. 3:32, 6:29, 9:36. "The Mad Ghoul," Evelyn Ankers. 2:12, 5:19, 8:16.

Maplewood: "Dancing Masters," Laurel and Hardy. 3:44, 6:46, 9:48. "Submarine Alert," Wendy Barrie, Richard Arlen. 2:22, 5:24, 8:26.

Strand: "Cross of Lorraine," Jean Aumont, Gene Kelly. 3:15, 6:15, 9:30. "Whistling in Brooklyn," Red Skelton. 1:45, 4:45, 8.

Orpheum: "So Proudly We Hail," Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard. "Prairie Thunder," Dick Foran.

MEDFORD—Medford: "Corvette K-225," Randolph Scott. "Larceny with Music," Allan Jones.

Fellsway: "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," Betty Grable, Robert Young. "Something About a Soldier."

MELROSE—Melrose: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Rookies in Burma." 1:30, 7:30.

NATICK — Colonial: "Thousands Cheer," all-star. "The Falcon and the Co-eds," Tom Conway. 1:45, 7:45.

NEEDHAM—Paramount: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

NEWTON—Paramount: "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck. "Something About a Soldier." 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "I Escaped from the Gestapo," Dean Jagger, John Carradine. "Mr. Muggs Steps Out," Leo Gorcey. 2, 8.

Strand: "Thousands Cheer," Kathryn Grayson, Gene Kelly. "March of Time." 2, 8.

SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Camco: "Claudia," Dorothy McGuire. "Top Man," Donald O'Connor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Good Luck, Mr. Yates," Claire Trevor, Edgar Buchanan. 2:05, 7:50. "In Old Oklahoma," John Wayne, Martha Scott. 3:24, 9:08.

WALTHAM — Embassy: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster. "Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Johnny Come Lately," James Cagney. "Frontier Badmen," Diana Barrymore.

Coolidge: "Princess O'Rourke," Olivia De Havilland, Robert Cummings. "The Seventh Victim" Tom Conway.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Dick Powell, Franchot Tone, Victor Moore. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig.

WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "True to Life," Mary Martin, Franchot Tone. "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Phantom of the Opera," Nelson Eddy, Susanna Foster. "Gildersleeve's Bad Day," Jane Darwell.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Lady Takes a Chance," Jean Arthur, John Wayne. "Cross of Lorraine," P. Aumont, Gene Kelly. Cont. 1:45-11.

Allston: "Casablanca," Humphrey Bogart, Ingrid Bergman. "Good Morning Judge," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON—Capitol: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "Flesh and Fantasy," Charles Boyer, Barbara Stanwyck.

Regent: "Souls at Sea," Gary Cooper, George Raft. "Girl from Monterey," Arminda, Edgar Kennedy.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Thank Your Lucky Stars," all-star cast. "Taxi, Mister," William Bendix. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON — Egyptian: "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. 1:50, 8

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "Swing Shift Maisie," Ann Sothern, James Craig. "The Kansan," Richard Dix. Cont. 2-11.

Coolidge Corner: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "Crazy House," Olsen and Johnson.

Cleveland Circle: "No Time for Love," Fred MacMurray, Claudette Colbert. "Henry Aldrich Haunts a House," Jimmy Lydon. Cont. 2-11.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Guadalcanal Diary," Preston Foster, Lloyd Nolan. "The Good Fellows," Cecil Kellaway. Cont. 1-11.

Harvard: "Happy Land," Don Ameche, Frances Dee. "Harvest Melody," Rosemary Lane. Cont. 2-11.

University: "Woman of the Town," Claire Trevor, Albert Dekker. 3:10, 6:20, 9:35. "So's Your Uncle." 1:45, 5, 8:10. "March of Time." 2:50, 6, 9:15.

Metropolitan Opera Repertory

Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" will open the season of Metropolitan Opera performances, week of April 10, at the Boston Opera House.

This will be the nearest thing to a novelty in the repertory. The opera has been remounted, and the scene has been moved back from Boston to Sweden. In New York last December the production was regarded as notable for the conducting of Bruno Walter and the playing of the orchestra.

The remaining operas scheduled are "The Magic Flute," April 11; "La Bohème," matinee, and "Carmen," evening, April 12; "Figaro," April 13; Aïda," April 14; "Faust," matinee, and "Traviata," evening, April 15.

The most remarkable thing about the list is the absence from it of the name of Wagner. Surely this must be the first time that master has been missing from the repertory of a major opera company visiting Boston. Mozart is the sole representative of German opera. Four Italian operas, two French, and the list is complete.

Mail orders will be accepted only after March 1. Under the new fire regulations, no standing-room admissions will be permitted.

Names of 20 New England Soldiers Listed Among 305 Killed in Action

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—The names of 20 New England residents were included in a list of 305 United States soldiers reported killed in action in the Asiatic, Central Pacific, European, Mediterranean, Middle Eastern and Southwest Pacific areas.

New Englanders and their next of kin listed in today's War Department announcement were:

Central Pacific Area

Connecticut

Serratore, Staff Sergeant Patrick J.—Mrs. Delia L. Serratore, mother, Oxford Village, Manchester.

European Area

Connecticut

Park, 2d Lieut. David W.—Mrs. Vina J. Park, Meriden.

Maine

Jones, 2d Lieut. Frederick — Fred D. Jones, father, Belfast.

Massachusetts

Kittredge, Staff Sergeant Frederick D.—Mrs. Betty Kittredge, wife, Quincy.

Langley, 2d Lieut. Linwood D.—Mrs. Laura B. Langley, Pittsfield.

Mathieu, Staff Sergeant Arthur E.—Mrs. Grace Mathieu, mother, Dorchester.

Rober, Sergeant Chester A., Jr.—Mrs. Catherine Rober, mother, Weymouth.

New Hampshire

Rood, Sergeant David W. H.—Mrs. Bertha O. Rood, mother, Milford.

Mediterranean Area

Connecticut

Hrostoski, Private Leonard C. — Mrs. Mary Hrostoski, mother, Stamford.

Timura, Private John E.—Mrs. Elizabeth Timura, mother, New Britain.

Massachusetts

Botolinski, Private Walter R. — Mrs. Katherine Botolinski, mother, Roxbury.

Brooks, Corporal Ercel G.—Mrs. Kathleen M. Brooks, wife, East Pepperell.

Chalifoux, Private Arthur J.—Patrick Chalifoux father, Worcester.

Ciovacco, Staff Sergeant James A.—Mrs. Anna Ciovacco, mother, Dorchester.

Farese, Private Edward E.—Mrs. Mary G. Farese, mother, Cambridge.

Leblanc, Private First Class Paul J.—Thomas J. Leblanc, father, Allston.

Mortis, Capt. George E.—Mrs. Ann Mortis, wife, Peabody.

New Hampshire

Moran, Corporal Francis G.—Mrs. Rita M. Moran, wife, Keene.

Southwest Pacific Area

Massachusetts

Pereira, Pfc. Thomas D.—Mrs. Mary Pereira, mother, Lowell.

Rivard, Private Leon L.—Mrs. Laura T. Rivard, mother, North Adams.

Tobin Favors Jewish Homeland

Urging that Congress pass the Wright-Compton resolution asking for legislation for conversion of the British mandate of Palestine into a Jewish Commonwealth Mayor Tobin said recently that the Jews of Palestine have earned the right to maintain and strengthen their homeland.

"In our world struggle for freedom for all oppressed people, the Jews deserve a place in the sun. Millions of them have been ruthlessly killed by Hitler. Millions more have been despoiled. Those left in Europe have but one ray of hope: the opportunity to rebuild their homeland in Palestine," he said.

"I sincerely trust that Congress will pass the Wright-Compton resolution so that the distressed and homeless Jews of Europe may freely enter their own homeland and ultimately establish there a Jewish Commonwealth."

In Opening Metropolitan Opera

Zinka Milanov
As Amelia in "The Masked Ball"

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
12:00	Theater of Today;	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Organ recital	Musical program
12:15	Wendy Barrie	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	"Over Hollywood"	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	Wm. Demarest	Hour; talk; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Dick Powell; Martha Tilton; News	Andrini Continentals	Here's to Youth; dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	Country Journal	"Three Romeos"; songs	'Our Nomad Families'	Musical Roundup	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	"A to Z in Novelty"	"The Baxters"; drama	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's Pgm; News	News service	Luncheon With Lopez	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books';	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J. T. Frederick, gst	Strauss' "Der Rosen-	Amer. Home Campaign	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	kavalier"; Emanuel	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Treas. Star Parade	List; Jarmila Novotna;	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	News service
3:00	"Victory F. O. B."	Irene Jassner; Nadine	N E Junior Town Meeting: "Germany"	"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:15	Speaker; Music	Conner; Walter Olitzki; Thelma Votipka;		"This Is Halloran"; Int.	Musical Fantasy
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.	Bertha Gisa; with sup-	Treasury Star Parade	Army-Navy House Party	Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	Bruno Walter, con		"Men Make the Navy"	Variety show; orch	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Beethoven: Eroica;	porting cast; George	"Saturday at Aunt	Sam Levine, sports	Mystery Melodies
4:15	"Prometheus"	Snell, conductor	Patty's"; drama	Carlos Molina's Orch.	Mystery Melodies
4:30	News; "Follies"	Metropolitan Opera:	Doctors at War; drama	Sports comments	Benny Goodman's Or.
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Strauss' "Der Rosen-	Doctors at War; drama	Musical Roundup	Woody Herman's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer; dr.	kavalier"; George	'Your America'; Music;	Navy Bulletin Board	Harry James' Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer; dr.	Szell, conductor	Josef Gaestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Sammy Kaye's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Metropolitan Opera	Adventures in Research	"American Eagles in	Johnny Long's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad'; dr	Treasury Star Parade	Starring Curt Massey	Britain"; interviews	News service
6:00	"Page One"; News	Quiz Kids Interviewed	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Frank Fallon, sports
6:15	Chats About Dogs	Quiz Kids Interviewed	Symphony of Melody	"Digest"; Songs	Negro History Week
6:30	"Musically Yours"	News, Wm. Lang	Snorts Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	March to Victory
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	"Meet the Band"	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	The Man Behind	'What's New?'; Variety;	"The American Story";	"Return of Nick Carter"	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	the Gun; drama	Gladys Swarthout;	"Naming of America";	"Return of Nick Carter"	News service
7:30	Bob Hawk's Th'ks	Laird Cregar; Perry	"Ellery Queen"; drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	Como; Leonard Warren	"Ellery Queen"; drama	Fred Lang, news	Billy Dooley's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Variety show; guests	Early Am. Dance Music	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	"Inner Sanctum";	William Hillman, news	"Abie's Irish Rose"; cm	"Victory Auction"	Religious program
8:30	Mystery dr.; News	Boston Symphony Or.;	"Truth or Consequen.";	"The Cisco Kid"; drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45		Dr. Koussevitsky, con;	Ralph Edwards, cond	The Cisco Kid"; drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade';	Rabaud's "Nocturne";	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater; Mari-	Classical Album: Shostakovitch's Symphony
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Schumann's Sym. No 3	comedy; songs; orch	on Claire; "Richard	
9:30	Or.; Frank Sinatra	Jan Savitt's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	Tucker; "La Boheme";	No. 1, in F Major
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	Orchestra; Chorus	Classical Album
10:00	Serenade"; music	J. W. Vandercook, news	"Million Dollar Band"	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please";	Army Service Forces	Louis Prima; E. Knight	Bondwagon; dr.; guest.	Frankie Masters' Orch.
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Present; drama; music	'Grand Old Opry'; Hill-	Col. Carlos F. Romulo.	Ray Noble's Orchestra.
10:45	Network speaker	'The Little Show'; dr.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Teddy Powell's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Carson Robison's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Weather; Off Record	California Melodies	Raymond Scott's Orch.
11:30	"Flashgun Casey"	Fishermen's Pgm.	"I Sustain the Wings"	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"Flashgun Casey"	"D'Artega Presents"	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Tommy Tucker's Orch	Day's End; Music

Sunday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
8:00	News; Organ	Church services	Invitation to the Waltz	Young People's Church	
8:15	Organ Fantasies	Newscast	News service; Weather	of the Air; speakers;	
8:30	Uncle Elmer's Song	Religious program	Boone County Neighbors; variety program	Radio Carollers	"Wake Up Smiling"
8:45	Circle	"The Breakfast Table"		News service	News service
9:00	News of the World	Newscast	World News Roundup	Religious program	Waltz Time
9:15	E. P. Biggs; Fiedler Sinfonietta	Variety Music; Samuel Fisher, conductor	Church School of Air; NBC String Quartet	Religious program	Religious program
9:30	Religious program	Variety music	NBC String Quartet	Network speaker	Religious program
9:45				Network speaker	"Gems of Melody"
10:00	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties: music;	National Radio Pulpit;	Radio Bible Class	"Gems of Melody"
10:15	Church of the Air;	Israel Varieties: music;	National Radio Pulpit;	Radio Bible Class	"Music in the Modern
10:30	People's Platform	Park Street Church	Words and Music	Weather; Symphonietta	Manner"
10:45	People's Platform	Services: speaker	Words and Music	John Stanley, pews	Services from The Mother
11:00	News; Blue Jacket	Metropolitan Opera:	Week-End Function	Charles Hodges, news	You Shall Have Music
11:15	Choir; Dan O'Neil	Strauss' "Der Rosen-	Amer. Home Campaign	Lani McIntire's Orch.	You Shall Have Music
11:30	Brotherhood Week	kavalier"; Emanuel	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	Leatherneck Parade
11:45	guest speakers	List; Jarmila Novotna;	Week-End Function	George Hamilton's Or.	News service
12:00	News service	Italian music	News; Weather; Music	Reviewing Stand: "War	News report
12:15	I T McDonald, news	Newscast	Donald Nelson Interview	Prisoners"	Jan Peerce, tenor
12:30	Trans-Atlantic Call:	Matinee of Yesterday;	Bradivari Orchestra;	Religious program	Drama and Music
12:45	Liverpool, England	Matinee of Yesterday	Paul Lavalle, conduct.	Religious program	Drama and Music
1:00	Beacon St. Window	Seth's Village Canteen	News service	News service	The Balboa Playhouse
1:15	Musical program	'Magic Carpet of Music'	"Labor for Victory";	Herb Lewis, songs	Italian Melodies
1:30	Edward R. Murrow	Cavalcade of Song	U. of Chi. Roundtable:	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
1:45	Dr. Sidney Lovett	Cavalcade of Song	"Permanent Peace"	Lutheran Hour	Joseph Tall's Hour
2:00	'Ceiling Unlimited,'	Cavalcade of Song	"Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	"Frank and Ernest"
2:15	Joseph Collins	Cavalcade of Song	Those We Love'; drama	Religious program	Concert Melodies
2:30	World News Today	Religious program	John Charles Thomas;	Religious program	Benny Goodman's Or.
2:45	World news; Sngs.	Newscast	orchestra; chorus; talk	Religious program	Program; talk; music
3:00	N. Y. Philharmonic-	'The Life of Riley'; dr.	World News: Upton	"This Is Fort Dix" Sol-	Scandinavian Melodies
3:15	Symphony; Artur	with William Bendix	Close; Elmer Peterson.	dier Show; Tom Slater	Scandinavian Melodies
3:30	Rodzinski, cond.	'Hot Copy'; drama	'The Army Hour'; choir;	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
3:45	Nathan Milstein;	'Hot Copy'; drama	speakers; band; drama	Quiz of Two Cities	Religious program
4:00	Tchaikovsky's Con-	Musical Poll of Hits	Pickups from training	Thanks to Amer.; Jean	Religious program
4:15	certo in D major	Musical Poll of Hits	centers through world	Merrill, soprano	Religious program
4:30	Andre Kostelanetz;	Metropolitan Opera Au-	Capt. Jim Healy; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
4:45	Kenny Baker, ten.	ditions: W. Pelletier	Capt. Jim Healy; News	'Abe Lincoln's Story'; dr.	Religious program
5:00	Family Hour: G.	J. Vandercook, Raym'nd	NBC Symphony Orch.;	Tony Pastor's Orch	Religious program
5:15	Swarthout; Reed	G. Swing, news anal.	Leopold Stokowski, con;	Tony Pastor's Orch	Religious program
5:30	Kennedy; chorus.	Musical Steelmakers	Daniele Amfitheatrof's	"The Shadow"; mystery	Religious program
5:45	Wom fr'm Nowhere	Musical Steelmakers	'De Profundis Clamavi'	dramatisation	Religious program
6:00	Hedy Lamarr; John	"Radio Hall of Fame";	Religious program	Barbara Luddy; drama;	Tremont Temple Twi-
6:15	Cecil B. Demille	Jennifer Jones; Charles	Religious program	"The Laughing Heirs"	light Services; speaker
6:30	America in the Air	Bickford; Helen O'Connell; Jerry Lester	The Great Gildersleeve';	Upton Close, commenta	The Playshop Theater.
6:45	America in the Air		dr. with Harold Peary	News service	The Playshop Theater.
7:00	William Shirer	News commentator	Jack Benny Show; Mary	Old - Fashioned Revival	Classical Album: Beethoven's Concerto No. 5 in E Flat Major
7:15	Perry Como, songs	Dorothy Thompson	Livingstone; Rochester	Hour; speaker	
7:30	"We, the People";	Quiz Kids, with Joe	Bandwagon; Jan Savitt;	Old - Fashioned Revival	
7:45	B. Trent; Doolittle	Kelly, m. c.	Alec Templeton; News	Hour; speaker	Classical Album
8:00	Walter Pidgeon; dr	Greenfield Village Choir	Edgar Bergen; C. McCarthy; W. C. Fields	A. L. Alexander Meditation Board: Human interest pgm; guest pan'l	Central Baptist Church Services; speaker
8:15	Lux Radio Theater	Norman Cloutier's Music	Weather; Off Record		
8:30	"Crime Doctor";	Mack Harrell; Dorothy	"One Man's Family";		
8:45	drama; News	Kirsten; chorus; orch	"One Man's Family"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Central Baptist Church Services; speaker
9:00	Radio Reader's Digest; dr.; music	Walter Winchell	Manhattan Merry-Go-Round; orch, songs	Cleveland Symphony; Frank Black, cond.;	Old - Fashioned Revival Hour; speaker
9:15	Fred Allen & Co.	Chamber Music Society	American Album of	Schubert: Unfinished	
9:30	Fred Allen & Co.	of Lower Basin Street	Familiar Music	Sym.; Mozart; Wagner	
9:45		Hollywood Reporter			
10:00	"Take It or Leave	Gertrude Lawrence;	Phil Spitalny's All-Girl	Cedric Foster, news	Old - Fashioned Revival
10:15	It"; quiz program	Franchot Tone; drama	Or.; chorus; soloists	The Good - Will Hour;	Hour; speaker
10:30	Adventures of the	"Musical Autograph";	Bob Crosby & Co.; Las	John J. Anthony, cond.	Old - Fashioned Revival
10:45	Thin Man"; dr.	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Tremayne; guest solo	The Good-Will Hour	Hour; speaker
11:00	News service	Newscast	News; Weather; Organ	News service	Irish Melodies
11:15	Jam; Rideout	"Curtain Calls"	News of the World	Old - Fashioned Revival	Todd Grant, news
11:30	Sammy Kaye's Or.	"Curtain Calls"	Pacific Story: Drama;	Hour; speaker	Day's End; music
11:45	Sammy Kaye's Or.	Ted Fiorito's Or.; News	"The Burma Road"	Old - Fashioned Revival	Day's End; Music

Monday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
11:00	'Honeym'n Hill'; sk	Breakfast Music; Inter.	"Road of Life"

U. S. Controls In Occupations To Begin Soon

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The day when a worker with an officially critical skill can go hunting around in Greater Boston for a better job is over.

Hiring of persons with any of the 300 skills listed as critical by the War Manpower Commission will be tightly controlled, beginning probably next week. Boston in brief will have a lot of "controlled occupations."

When the new employment stabilization program of the WMC goes into operation, hiring of workers with the critical skills will be handled only through the United States Employment Service.

The Service generally will try to hold a man with a critical skill to a job employing that skill, because of the shortage of such workers. Locally typical jobs of this type are shipfitters, toolmakers, marine sheet metal workers and others.

U. S. to Control Certificates

Up to the present, under the old stabilization program which is being superseded, an employer could give a worker a statement of availability. This would let him transfer to some other company if he had a higher skill which he was not using in his original job, but which could be utilized in a new one.

However, in practice it was found that many workers released to work at a higher skill did not do so, but took a job at their old and lesser skill in the new plant.

Under the new program the employer will no longer be allowed to grant certificates of availability on this ground. All such statements will be obtainable only through the United States Employment Service.

This is one of the important features of the new stabilization program for the Greater Boston area. The program was worked out by the Labor-Management Committee of the War Manpower Commission for the Greater Boston area.

Another new feature gets into the situation where the state and Federal Governments have in various cases required certain working conditions. Occasionally an employer has complained that he could not get the needed materials to carry out the Government regulations. When investigation was made, it was sometimes found that he could.

Seniority Protected

Hereafter if an employer refuses to improve his working conditions to meet the Government requirements when he is able to do so, the Employment Service will give an objecting worker a statement of availability which will permit him to look for another job.

Also it is provided that when a man had a job which he gave up to go into war work and under a collective bargaining agreement he must return to his original job to retain his seniority status, he will be entitled to a referral back to his old job by the United States Employment Service.

The Labor-Management Committee for the Boston area is headed by Leon J. Kowal, Area Director for the WMC, as chairman, though he has no vote. The ten voting members consist of five prominent industrial executives and five labor leaders.

Topsoil Thickness 7 Inches

The average fertile topsoil has a thickness of about seven inches.

Speaking Against Race Discrimination

By a Staff Photographer

Tolerance Sought in Negro Problems

Attending the annual dinner of the Boston branch of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People at New England Mutual Hall last night were, left to right, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill, Episcopal Bishop of Massachusetts; Justice Francis E. Rivers of the City Court of New York City, principal speaker, and Julian D. Steele, local President.

Opportunities for Tolerance Pointed Out to Girl Scouts

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Girl Scout leaders have a daily opportunity to foster racial tolerance and appreciation, Miss Ann Ross, special field adviser for the national organization, told 150 members of the Boston Girl Scout Leaders' Association at a luncheon conference at the Young Women's Christian Association today.

In time of war, she said, the interpretation of the Girl Scout law that a Scout is a friend to all offers a particular challenge, especially in communities where troops members come from racial backgrounds which include those of the enemy nations. Bringing that law to life in the daily experience of American youth is surely, in her opinion, building for the peace.

Miss Roos, who is well known both in the United States and in England as a teacher of techniques in Scouting, urged leaders to beware of feeling that unless they are doing something directly connected with soldiers they are not doing anything for the war. "We are convinced that working with youth is war work of the utmost importance," she declared.

Miss Roos has given Scouting courses in every State in the Union and at Camp Edith Macy, the national training school for leaders at Pleasantville, New York. She was introduced this noon by Miss Catherine Gilligan, President of the Association. The afternoon was given over to round-table discussions of how to put the program for the coming year to more effective use.

Work With Refugees

Mrs. Waitstill H. Sharp of the Unitarian Service Committee, who has worked with refugees in Czechoslovakia, England, France, and Portugal, is to speak on "The Rescue of Children From the Occupied Countries," at the Friends Meeting House, 5 Longfellow Park, Cambridge, Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The meeting is being held under the auspices of Children to Palestine, of which the Rev. Samuel A. Eliot is chairman. Mrs. Sharp will be introduced by the Rev. John H. Leamon of the First Congregational Church, Cambridge.

Since her return from Europe in 1940, Mrs. Sharp has devoted herself to helping refugees from this side of the Atlantic. She has spoken all over the United States in behalf of the Unitarian Service Committee and the United Czechoslovak Relief, and for the last year has also been speaking for Youth Aliyah, a natioanal committee of Hadassah, which is rescuing Jewish children from Central Europe and sending them to Palestine. She has been decorated by the Governments of Portugal and Czechoslovakia for her work with refugees.

Monday Programs

Ipswich Woman's Club—Two one-act plays will be presented under the direction of Mrs. Gordon S. Hughes, South Parish House, 2:30 p. m.

Waban Woman's Club—Musical program, Neighborhood Clubhouse 2 p. m.

Brighthelmstone Club—American Home Day under the supervision of Mrs. Herbert C. Sturtevant will feature a talk on "Making Pottery" by Mrs. Fred J. Thompson, 2 p. m.; dessert-coffee 1:15 p. m.

West Newton Women's Educational Club—The Garden Club will hold a bridge and "white-elephant sale" at the home of Mrs. Sidney Williamson, 63 Southgate Park, 1 p. m., proceeds to go to the Marine Hospital at Brighton.

Arlington Woman's Club—First of three lectures sponsored by the International Relations Committee under the direction of Mrs. Elliott R. Barker. Aram Zelveian will be the speaker, at Mrs. Barker's home, 26 Lombard Road, 10 a. m.

D. A. R.—The Old North Chapter will meet in the afternoon at the Hotel Pioneer. Mrs. Richard A. Cody will speak on the work at Ellis Island. The Abigail Phillips Quincy Chapter will meet at the home of Mrs. Walter I. Phillips, 149 Elmwood Avenue, Wollaston. Mrs. Esther Calderwood of Lexington and the Rev. Victor V. Sawyer of the Wollaston Methodist Church will be the speakers.

Rivers Wants Racial Stand Of Candidates

Candidates in the forthcoming national elections should declare themselves on questions of racial discrimination, and the voters should be given a clear-cut opportunity to judge them on this issue, Judge Francis E. Rivers of the City Court of New York declared here last night.

The outstanding Negro jurist was principal speaker at the annual dinner meeting of the Boston Branch, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, held at New England Mutual Hall.

The easiest and best way of meeting discrimination is at the polls, Judge Rivers told the Association members and a distinguished assemblage of Boston citizens. Voting is the highest exercise of democracy, he said, and when a man enters the privacy of the voting booth, he is not accountable to anyone or to any social habit of discriminating against racial or religious groups. At the polls, the citizen is freest to ignore prejudice and vote for the best man.

Judge Rivers used his own election to the City Court of New York last November as an illustration. Support for his candidacy came from labor, from capital, from white and colored, he said. The campaign also illustrated the way in which the problem of the colored people has ceased to be an isolated problem, and has become linked with the fight for better economic and social conditions by all underprivileged groups.

The New York jurist said he recognized that it would be difficult to persuade candidates in the national election campaign to declare themselves on racial issues. The rivalry of parties for southern white votes, the reluctance of Americans to bring such issues out into the open, and the difficulty of gaining favorable space and treatment in the press, were all factors working against open stands by candidates. Nevertheless he felt that the voters were capable of such strong stands against prejudice that they should be given the opportunity to do so.

The judge also hoped that as many local and specific issues as possible involving discrimination would be taken to the polls.

The meeting, held under the presidency of Julian D. Steele, Executive Director of the Armstrong Hemenway Foundation, filled New England Mutual Hall to overflowing. Numerous invited guests made brief speeches, and Saville R. Davis, Assistant to the Managing Editor of The Christian Science Monitor, spoke on ways in which racial discrimination could be ended without another Civil War.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc. — Brown stamps "V," "W," and "X" now valid; all three expire Feb. 26. Stamp "Y" now valid; "Z" becomes valid Feb. 20; both expire March 20.

Special Pork Bonus — Spare Stamp No. 3 in Book No. 4 now good for five points in purchase of pork, plus sausage whether or not made of pork; valid through Feb. 26.

Red stamps, Book 4, numbered "8" and lettered "A" through "M" and remaining 96 brown points in Book 3, now valid for purchase of pork from farmers. Number 8 coupons in Book 4 good for 10 points each, regardless of point value printed on them.

Sugar—Stamp 30 now valid for five pounds, good through March 31.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 became valid on Feb. 1 for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

Canned Goods—Green Stamps "G," "H," and "J," now valid; expire at midnight Sunday, Feb. 20.

Green stamps "K," "L," and "M" now valid; expire March 20.

Gasoline "A"—No. 9 coupons now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. B-1 and C-1 coupons still good for 2 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Fuel Oil—Period 3 coupons good until March 14. Period 4 coupons now valid. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons).

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. Both good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New deadline for tire inspection for B and C book holders Feb. 29.

New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

Navy Casualties List Nine N. E. Men

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Nine New Englanders are among 96 casualties of the U. S. naval forces—Navy, Marine Corps and Coast Guard—the Navy Department announced today.

Publication of the list brings to 39,203 the total number of casualties reported by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

The New Englanders and next of kin:

Connecticut

Petrowski, Edwin E., Private, First Class, USMC. Killed. Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Petrowski, parents, West Cheshire.

Massachusetts

Atkins, Elisha, First Lieut., USMCR. Wounded. Mrs. Ruth H. Greenough, mother, Belmont.

D'Autremont, Charles, Lieut. (j. g.), USNR. Missing. Mrs. Ann D'Autremont, wife, Lexington.

Pollard, Theodore N., Private, USMC. Killed. Mrs Margaret Pollard, mother Winthrop.

Ross, Arthur, Field Cook, USMC. Wounded. Mrs. Eva Ross, mother, Fall River.

Sarkisian, Harry M., Private, USMCR. Wounded. Arakel Sarkisian, father, Worcester.

New Hampshire

Rogers, Roy W., Private, USMCR. Wounded. Mrs. Roy W. Rogers, wife, Rochester.

Sanborn, Vincent R. J., Chief Electrician's Mate, USNR. Missing. Mrs. Mary F. Sanborn, mother, Hampton; Clifton J. Sanborn, father, Portsmouth.

Rhode Island

Russo, Frank, Private, First Class, USMCR. Wounded. Mrs. Nancy Russo, mother, Bristol.

Mansfield Says Curley Wanted Dolan 'Lay-off'

Frederick W. Mansfield testified in Federal Court at Boston yesterday that when he was Mayor of Boston in 1935, Representative James M. Curley (D) of Massachusetts, then Governor of Massachusetts, asked him to "lay off" an investigation of the administration of Edmund L. Dolan, who had been City Treasurer when Mr. Curley had been Mayor of Boston previously.

Mr. Mansfield was called as a defense witness in the re-trial of Mr. Curley's $500,000 libel suit against the Curtis Publishing Company over an article which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post of Oct. 4, 1941.

In the summer of 1935, Mr. Mansfield testified, he visited Governor Curley at the State House, in company with City Budget Commissioner Charles J. Fox, in connection with a bill then before the Governor calling for investigation of the financial policy of Boston.

Governor Curley, he said, asked whether it seemed worth while to spend any more money on the investigation of Mr. Dolan's activities when City Treasurer during his regime as Mayor. "Dolan has been investigated and investigated and investigated, but always comes out clean," the Governor declared, according to Mr. Mansfield.

"My answer was," Mr. Mansfield continued, "that I did not consider it a waste of money. I said it was proper to go through and try and recover money that had been stolen. The Governor then reminded me that he had a bill on his desk to investigate Boston's financial policy and that he could veto it. I told him to do as he pleased about that, it didn't bother me, but I said I thought he should reserve the veto power for more important legislation."

Mr. Mansfield testified further that on another occasion he saw the Governor in connection with the removal of a section of the elevated structure on Atlantic Avenue. The Dolan case was brought up again in the course of conversation, and, he said, the Governor asked him to "lay off," to which he replied that he "would not lay off, and that if Dolan was innocent he would be cleared."

Over 900 Canines In Boston Exhibit To Aid War Dogs

More than 900 dogs of 60 or more different breeds will be benched at the thirty-second annual Eastern Dog Show at the South Armory, Irvington Street, Back Bay, Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 21 and 22.

The Show is being held for the benefit of Dogs for Defense, Inc., official agency for the procurement of dogs for service with the armed forces. Included in the canine cast will be many famous champions of the show ring.

Judging will begin Monday at 10 a. m., and will continue until about 9:30 p. m. The competition will be resumed on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock and continue until the best dog in the Show has been selected from among the six-group finalists about 10 p. m. Bethune Larratt Smith of Toronto, noted Canadian dog expert, will pick the best dog in the Show and also the best American-bred entry.

Features of the show will include the obedience trials staged by the New England Dog Training Club, and special classes for children in which boys and girls will parade their pet dogs. The obedience trials will be held both days of the show.

Dogs of a barkless variety will be a feature of the Show.

Williamsburg Film In Color to Mark Holiday at Museum

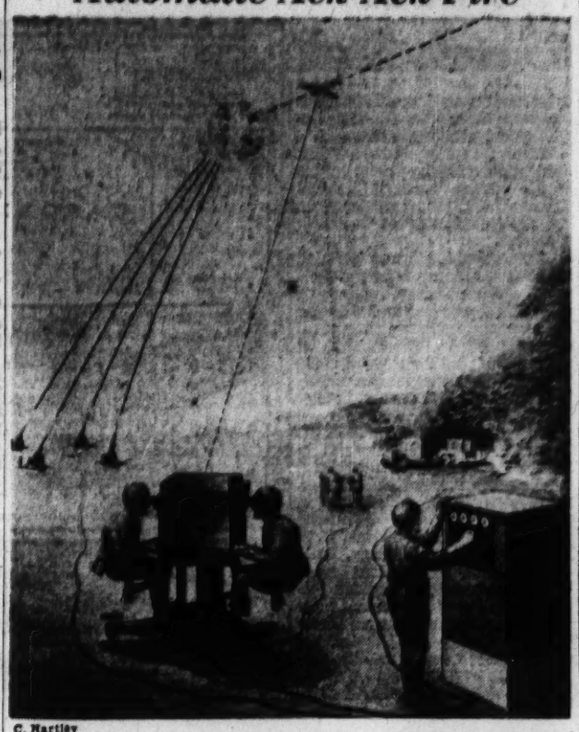
The Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, will give a special, free program on Washington's Birthday, next Tuesday, at 3 p. m. It will include the showing, for the first time in Boston, of a full-color Kodachrome sound film entitled, "Eighteenth Century Life in Williamsburg, Virginia."

It is a documentary film taken in the Rockefeller-restored Williamsburg and follows one day's activities of a respected member of the community—Christopher Kendall, a cabinet maker, and his family.

There will be a second film, too —"A Colonial Planter," depicting the visit of a wealthy planter and his family to Williamsburg.

Next Sunday's program for children, at 3 o'clock, will be based on the travels of Marco Polo. At 4 p. m. a free Victory Concert for members of the armed forces will be given by the Wellesley College Choir.

Automatic Ack-Ack Fire



C. Hartley

Director System Includes Electric 'Hands' and 'Eyes'

Enemy planes are tracked down and then shot down by highly sensitive mechanical and electrical devices made public recently after intensive battle use, describing the training such as Camp Edwards provides for antiaircraft batteries. Four guns in battery, left, are shown hitting the target with bursts controlled by the tracker unit, left foreground, whose telescope cross-hairs are kept continuously on the target. Center, the height finder also feeds information to help computer unit, right, which digests the data and controls the guns electrically, with the help of mobile power plant in right rear.

Uncanny Electric Gun Director Came From Dream of Ack-Ack

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Unveiling the all-important heart of antiaircraft artillery for the first time, Army and industrial officials who recently made public the details of the electrical-director system of gunfire explained how Camp Edwards today trains accurate "AA" crews as one of New England's most vital contributions to earlier victory.

The system which has flowered since the attack on Pearl Harbor comprised one of the most secret methods harbored by the United Nations. Related to electrical control of gunfire aboard warships, it almost by itself formed a dazzling new age in conduct of war, according to military and civilian experts.

With the dovetailing of a Rube Goldberg cartoon, the system electrically tracks an assaulting aircraft, aims as many as four sedan-sized guns with due regard for movement of the plane, and fires the appropriately-fused shells so that they will burst in the nose of the plane.

The several pieces of equipment involved in the system are equally important. The tracker resembles a two-way peep-show.

The two soldiers manning it can fight this war sitting down. One peers into the peep-show box at right angles to the approaching plane. A telescopic, cross-hairs arrangement allows him to estimate the vertical elevation. Similarly, opposite him another soldier sits and peers almost at the same show, only his sighting estimates the horizontal position of the plane.

A few feet away is a man-high box with a be-dialed and be-knobbed panel. This is the computer unit, or mixer. The tracker pair shout or otherwise indicate their readings, which are "tossed into" the computer by the attendant. A near-by range finder signals the estimated height of the plane.

Like an electrical business-machine familiar to many offices, the computer translates information into figures desired to direct the guns.

A battery of four 90-mm guns may be several yards away, connected only by a fragile-looking covered wire.

Before the plane comes into view the computer already is "fixed," with characteristics of the guns it will move and fire automatically and electrically. These characteristics include the muzzle velocity, the timing of the fuse [which can also be reset at the last split-second by remote control by the computer], and even the number of times each gun has been fired. To salt things off, the computer's mixture also includes the density of the air [which may retard the speed of the shell] and the direction and velocity of the wind, which may also affect the traveling of the shell.

The adjustments are so exact that even the distances between the guns and the computer are taken into account.

Those who for the first time watch these guns fire are amazed at the weightless, seemingly effortless agility of the unmanned guns as they swiftly follow the plane and fire their censored number of rounds each minute. Of course, each gun has a crew, but the crew appears superfluous when the electrical system is working completely automatically.

The system is arranged so that shots can be fired singly, after the tracker-computer-finder system has aimed the gun.

An onlooker is reminded of a huge, ton-heavy door of a safety-deposit vault which can be moved with one's little finger. These guns, which shoot miles into the air, and which are firmly entrenched to withstand recoil, nevertheless dip and swivel with the proverbial ease of that man on the flying trapeze.

As can well be imagined, this system requires great co-ordination of the crew to make best use of the electrical possibilities. Officers report that the men have leaped at the chance to perfect ack-ack fire because of the breath-taking innovations. Some AA crews exceed the morale of flight squadrons because of the newness and effectiveness of their "glamour" weapon, Edwards officers report.

Army and industrial officials say the development of the system grew out of a dream by Dr. David B. Parkinson of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. In the middle of the Low-Country invasion of 1940 he dreamed he was a member of an ack-ack crew which was bringing down a plane with every shot. Although he knew nothing about guns, ballistics or fire control, he thought the gun-control mechanism he dreamed about was an electrical device like something he had been working on in the "lab." With the help of Dr. Clarence A. Lovell and others, he devised a system which received backing of war officials, and a model was delivered to the Army a week before Pearl Harbor.

N. E. Colleges To Lose 5,000 By Army Order

Approximately 5,425 Army Specialized Training Program soldiers may be directly affected in 13 New England colleges and universities under the transfer-to-combat orders announced by the Army last night, although first Command Headquarters was not able to say exactly in what manner the reductions would be made. More than 50 per cent of the ASTP courses at the nation's colleges will be curtailed by April 1.

While the Army announcement came as a surprise to most college presidents, they said they had every intention of carrying on under any circumstances, and despite the serious decrease in enrollments which will result with the virtual elimination of the ASTP, New England colleges may not be hit as drastically as institutions in other parts of the country, however, since many Navy V-12 students are studying in this area.

Boston University will apparently be the largest single loser of men since 700 ASTP students are now in basic training at the institution and may be affected. Men in advanced courses in medicine, dentistry, and engineering will not immediately be reached.

First Command Army officials were not able to say definitely today whether advanced students in the language-area courses who are being trained to aid the American Military Government in transitional duties of Army occupation were included in the order. All Army men at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology are doing advanced work in engineering or allied studies, and apparently will not come under the new directive, officials said.

Army authorities listed ASTP enrollments at the 13 New England colleges and universities as: Harvard 350, Boston University 700, Boston College 325, Clark University 350, Northeastern 350, Amherst 200, University of Maine 600, Bowdoin 200, University of New Hampshire 500, Norwich 100, Rhode Island State 450, University of Connecticut 500, and Yale 600.

At Harvard, Army authorities said that the Study! Aim! Fire! stage show, scheduled for Feb. 26, will be run off, adding, however, that the intended satire on Army and college life may now take on a swan song effect.

Dr. Shapley to Speak

How advances in natural science help to bring all nations closer together will be discussed by Dr. Harlow Shapley, astronomer, Director of the Harvard Observatory and student of international affairs, at the Ford Hall Forum in John Hancock Hall Sunday evening, Feb. 20.

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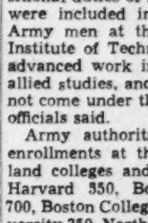
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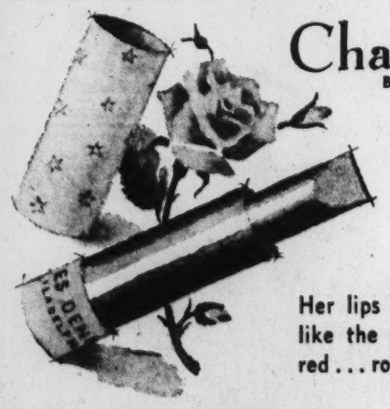
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American Forces Battle To Win Eniwetok Atoll

Continued from Page 1

for by-passed Nipponese garrisons throughout the Marshalls, while guns of battleships thundered a protective barrage and carriers supplied air cover. Assault forces then moved in strength against enemy pillbox defenses already battered by repeated plane attacks.

Only the day before at Truk, 750 miles southwest of Eniwetok, an American sea armada sent hundreds of bombing planes to open the first attack of the war on enemy fleet concentrations in the heavily fortified lagoon. Although radio silence since has shrouded the perhaps prolonged action, Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy, said confidently in Washington: "I think this attack was a victory."

On Feb. 14, only two days prior to this thunderbolt stroke, a big force of land-based Liberators dropped 55 tons of bombs in the war's first attack on Ponape, Gibraltar-like enemy fortress in the eastern Carolinas, 400 miles this side of Truk.

Less than two weeks ago tremendous sea, air, and ground forces swiftly overwhelmed the world's largest atoll, Kwajalein, 570 miles east of Ponape, to imperil at one stroke the thousands of Japanese in the Marshalls over a mid-Pacific area 800 miles square.

As at Kwajalein, invasion forces moved far in back of many other fortified Marshalls bases when they struck at Eniwetok. The 21-by-17-mile atoll, 400 miles northwest of Kwajalein, has at least one and possibly two or three airfields and several seaplane bases scattered among its 30 islets, as well as deep lagoon anchorages.

"The capture of Eniwetok has been undertaken by forces of the Pacific Ocean areas," Admiral Chester W. Nimitz announced in the first disclosure of the new operation.

Those attacking forces included Marines and Army infantry.

"Troops went ashore under cover of battleship gunfire and with the close support of low-flying naval aircraft," Admiral Nimitz said.

Even before that, pulverizing preparatory attacks were delivered by carrier planes and "heavy ships of the Pacific Fleet."

Rear Admiral Richmond K. Turner, who directed the quick-breaking campaign for Kwajalein, commanded all forces at Eniwetok. Rear Admiral H. W. Hill was in charge of amphibious operations and Brig. Gen. T. E. Watson, U. S. M. C., of the assault troops.

Portentious implications were to be found in the gathering Pacific offensive which extends for more than 3,700 miles from Paramushiro, shelled Feb. 4 by American warships ranging into the Kuriles north of Tokyo, down to the fortress of Rabaul, pounded daily by Solomons' bombers.

Convoy Sunk:

15 Japanese Ships Destroyed by Bombs

Twelve Japanese merchantmen rushing oil and supplies to bolster such hard-hit bases as Rabaul and Kavieng were wiped out along with an escorting destroyer and two corvettes during a three-day attack by Allied bombers northwest of New Ireland, Allied headquarters in the Southwest Pacific announced.

At most, only two merchantmen eluded the explosives of Catalinas, Liberators, and Mitchells which from Feb. 14 through Feb. 16 destroyed 36,500 tons of merchant shipping in the attack and exacted a heavy toll of Nipponese aboard the vessels.

Bound south from Truk, Japan's mighty naval base which itself has been brought under Allied attack for the first time, the convoy was spotted off Mussau Island on the night of Feb. 14. By midday Feb. 15, half of it had been destroyed. On Feb. 16, Mitchell bombers flew as low as the top of the masts to blast seven more ships within an hour near New Hanover.

One corvette blew up. Five 2,000-ton cargo ships went down with all their personnel.

A 7,500-ton tanker, upon being hit, was trasnformed within a matter of minutes to nothing more than a spot of burning oil on the water. An 8,000-ton tanker also was sunk.

The destroyer was eliminated early in the attack. Other ships wiped out included a 6,000-ton transport (the type of this vessel indicates it was carrying troops), three 1,500-ton cargo ships and a 500-ton freighter.

No loss among the attacking planes was reported.

Rabaul and Kavieng, among the imperiled bases which were to have been supplied by the convoy, did not, perhaps could not, send up a single interceptor to oppose the latest in an almost daily series of air poundings they are receiving.

Russia:

Soviet Advances On Two Fronts

Red Army forces struck vigorously into the shattered ranks of Nazi Field Marshal Fritz von Mannstein's troops in the Dnieper Bend, while on the northern front the battle drew hourly nearer the key rail city of Pskov, following the capture of Staraya Russa below Lake Ilmen, 100 miles to the east.

The next objective before the Ukrainian armies of Generals Konev, Vatutin and Malinovsky, which apparently are now joined, are the cities of Krivoi Rog, great iron-ore center in the Southeastern Ukraine and Kherson, 90 miles south of Krivoi Rog at the mouth of the Dnieper River.

Krivoi Rog already has been outflanked and dispatches said the position of the German garrison there is extremely critical.

At Kherson, Russian forces already are reported to be massing on the banks of the Dnieper opposite the city ready for the command to launch an all-out attack.

Capture of Staraya Russa and the railroad town of Shimsk, 30 miles to the northwest, together with the towns and villages in between, gave the Red Army a three-armed operation against Pskov. Russian troops now are able to drive on the "key to the Baltics" from the east, northwest and north.

If the Red Army in the north follows the usual Russian tactics, its units will fan out over the vast countryside and before long ski troopers will be threatening German positions from the south.

Already the German garrison at Pskov is running the risk of a Russian drive across the narrow isthmus between Lake Peipus and Lake Pskov to cut the trunk railway connecting Pskov and Riga, Latvian Capital, 165 miles to the southwest on the shores of the Gulf of Riga.

The sector between Staraya Russa and the Russian-held territory north of Novosokolniki comprises one of the worst areas in the Soviet Union for battle operations. It is composed almost entirely of swamps, forests, rivers, creeks and streams, all difficult obstacles for extensive maneuvering.

Italy:

Nazi Blitz Mounts But Allies Hold

German assaults on the Allied invasion line below Rome have reached the greatest intensity since the beginning of their counter-offensive, a military commentator said, but Allied lines remain intact.

The Nazis made a small gain in the Carroceto (Aprilia) area, 10 miles north of Anzio, but the penetration was sealed immediately and Allied tanks began regaining ground in a counterattack which inflicted the heaviest casualties on the Germans.

On the main Fifth Army front, meanwhile, Allied troops seized two heights identified as Monte Caneo, west of Monte Cassino, while other units attacking across the Rapido River reached the railway station of Cassino, about a mile from the center of the battered town.

A military spokesman said the Germans were hurling four full divisions against the beachhead as "the all-out effort" to smash the Allied line continued.

The Gemrans also attacked "elsewhere" along the main front, suffering heavy losses and failing to gain.

Allied warships continued to pound the Germans assaulting the beachhead, it was disclosed, while planes lashed at them in the Aprilia sector.

Weather limited aerial operations to about 300 sorties on Feb. 18, but night bombers continued to blast German communications in the beachhead area.

Describing the fighting on the beachhead, the communiqué said, "enemy losses have been heavy. Our lines are intact and we have launched several successful local counterattacks." The dispatch said the Nazis had lost thousands of killed and wounded.

Fighting also reached a new peak of intensity at Cassino on the main Fifth Army front where the Allies were storming German positions in a major assault. The attack began at dawn Feb. 18 after a devastating six-hour artillery barrage.

German artillery fire on the beachhead front has been heavier and more sustained than in any other battle in which American troops participated in North Africa, Sicily, or Italy, said a dispatch from an Associated Press war correspondent.

He reported the Germans were continuing to throw in fresh reserves. He said the German strength in the beachhead sector was believed to be as large as on their coast-to-coast line to the south.

He observed that the Germans seemed to be relying on tank fire to keep the offensive rolling, using tanks in combat teams with infantry which varied their attacks between infiltrations and frontal assaults.

London Hit:

Nazi Night Raid Takes Heavy Toll

Three waves of heavy and medium German bombers gave London its hardest raid since 1940-41. Long after the thunderous antiaircraft barrage had died away fires still glowed red against the sky as search parties dug through wreckage for victims.

No immediate estimate of casualties was available, although they apparently were high.

Tons of high explosives and thousands of fire bombs showered down, hitting at least 3 churches, 2 hospitals, a number of school buildings, a hotel, a large suburban store, and many apartments and rows of homes.

Guards said the barrage of anti-aircraft fire was the heaviest ever thrown at enemy raiders.

Fighter planes rose to chase the invaders. At least two were shot down by patrols over the raiding bases in Belgium and Northern France, but there was no report immediately of the number bagged over England. The last previous London raid on Feb. 13 cost the Germans nine out of a force that was considerably smaller than that used on Feb. 18.

German radiocasts said several hundred bombers participated in an attack lasting 80 minutes and that seven failed to return.

The radiocast quoted returning German pilots as declaring numerous fires extending over a great area were visible.

They dropped time bombs as well as heavy explosives and incendiaries.

Two waves of the raiders roared in from the northeast. A third quickly followed. Once over London, the Germans scattered and showered their cargoes over half a dozen districts, at many times darting singly through the heavy barrage.

The entire sky was alight with flares and searchlights.

Only a few hours before this raid occurred, it was announced that in a recent raid German fire bombs showered around the Houses of Parliament and Westminster Hall in the center of London. A fire broke out in Westminster Hall, but the historic buildings had "an amazing escape," the announcement said.

This group of buildings had been free from raids since May 10, 1941. At that time Westminster Abbey was set ablaze, Big Ten was hit, and the House of Commons chamber was damaged.

Yugoslavia:

Partisans Battle Along Two Fronts

Yugoslav Partisans who have smashed across the Julian Alps to strike at the Nazis in Northeastern Italy, are battling near Udine, 20 miles northwest of Gorizia, headquarters of Marshal Josip Broz (Tito) announced.

The communiqué said fighting also was raging along the Hungarian border, in the Travnik area of Bosnia and in Croatia.

More than 200 Germans were slain in various clashes, the bulletin said.

China Air Unit Takes Big Toll of Foe's Ships

By the Associated Press

Chungking, China, Feb. 19

Maj. Gen. Claire L. Chennault, Commander of the 14th United States Air Force, announced today that his airmen had sunk 201,150 tons of enemy shipping in operations from Oct. 1, 1943, to date.

The announcement listed 38,700 tons as probably sunk and 80,250 tons damaged. In addition, 214 small boats, four gunboats, two tugs, and four barges were destroyed.

Declaring it had been his "conviction for many years that China was the logical place for defeating Japan," General Chennault said in an interview yesterday that he was in accord with Admiral Chester W. Nimitz's plan to drive across the Pacific and land air and ground forces on the China coast.

New air bases being completed in China will accommodate the heaviest and latest-type air transports, and "we hope to bring in an enormous tonnage" of supplies to carry out operations in conjection with Nimitz' campaign," General Chennault said.

American Attack on Truk Pearl Harbor in Reverse

Continued from Page 1

opportunity" to catch us on an over-extended supply line they should have struck in the spring of 1942. That opportunity will not return in this war.

The Russian front was marked by the capture of Staraya Russa in the north and liquidation of the "pocket" at Korsun. Both moves were unspectacular and their implications discounted well in advance. Both belonged to the steady Russian drives to bring their extreme northern and southern flanks up into step with their much more advanced center. That center is well inside Poland, but on too narrow a front to be either entirely safe or to be as yet an adequate step-off point for a drive across the great "land bridge of Poland" against Germany.

The fall of Staraya Russa was particularly significant as a means of turning the German position in Estonia from the under side. It is now well protected to the north by Lake Peipus and the Narva River. But if the move from Staraya Russa reaches Pskov at the southern tip of Lake Peipus, the German flank will be under serious pressure and may well be forced to fall back on Riga.

Polish Corps in Action

In Italy, the arrival of the Polish Second Corps suggested the probability that general Mediterranean area reserves finally were committed to the Italian front to meet the increased German strength which still keeps the Anzoi beachhead plan unfulfilled. The Poles last were reported in the Eastern Mediterranean area. Now they are in Italy along with Canadians who had been brought down from Britain earlier.

The announcement of the Polish Corps in the fight in Italy coincided with a resumption of the drive against Cassino as Gen. Sir Harold Alexander clearly attempted to execute the long-delayed plan for the break-through there to join with the Anzio group. This made it clear that while we are behind schedule, there has been no abandonment of the Italian plan of campaign.

London Barrage Repels Nazis In Fire-Bomb Raid at Night

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Feb. 19—The German's biggest bid for months past to fire London in the early hours this morning has signally failed, having produced a number of fires in different parts of the Capital and the Home Counties, but leaving Londoners mainly with a lasting impression of the terrific barrage which the Luftwaffe encountered.

About 60 German fire raiders succeeded in penetrating London's outer ring of defenses, making a determined effort from all points of the compass to hurtle their way through the shell-packed sky so as to drop their bomb loads within the city area.

The majority of their bombs were incendiaries, according to reports from many different districts. A ring of fires started which at one time lit up the sky in a number of districts, but which were soon under control.

Two waves of German raiders first appeared from a northeasterly direction with numerous flares turning night into day for the third wave to follow, according to eyewitness accounts.

Some churches, hospitals, a factory and a popular London shopping center were reported hit and damaged, but there were few casualties.

This morning's was probably the fiercest raid of this type hitherto and German propaganda is already making much about it, but it was infinitesimal compared with the Allied raid on Berlin, and hasn't in any way affected the general life of the city.

Japan's Economic Straits Disclosed

By Selden Menefee

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The Japanese Diet session, just completed, has revealed with new clarity the nature of the economic difficulties confronting Japan in the 2,605th year of the Empire, which began Feb. 11.

Gen. Hideki Tojo's steamroller, the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Society, worked with record efficiency in "concentrating national sentiment" behind all bills submitted by the Japanese Cabinet and giving them the stamp of legality. One Tokyo radiocast made available by the Office of War Information bragged that the Diet accomplished in two weeks this year what usually required three months. Even the "interpellations" were supposed to have been rigged by the IRAPS, but the subjects covered, as reported on the Japanese home radio, were significant.

1. Production. General Tojo keynoted the Diet session by stressing the importance of increased air power to Japanese victory, and the consequent need for more iron, light metal, and coal production, improved land and sea transportation, and an expanded labor service.

In answer to an interpellation, State Minister Kishi admitted that the development of small blast furnaces for smelting low-grade ore in Japan, announced last fall as a means of saving transportation, was behind schedule. Bottlenecks in textiles, machine tools, oil, and electricity, were also discussed.

To boost production, the Government has declared 150 key concerns to be "munitions companies" under the law passed last fall, and is giving these firms top priorities in materials, Government funds, and dictatorial supervision. This followed formation of an aircraft cartel. The new step is apparently concerned largely with aircraft production.

2. Shipping. Tokyo radio has been appealing for new recruits for the crews of merchant ships, saying that "the secure maintenance of the supply route is absolutely essential." General Tojo himself said that "the Government is trying to reduce losses in shipping by strengthening sea and air protection." Commentaries stress that importation of rice must be abolished to save valuable cargo space for the shipment of bauxite for airplanes. To transport a million tons of rice, it is explained, cargo space which would hold enough bauxite to make aluminum for 25,000 planes would be required.

3. Food. "1944 is the year in which food supplies will be critical," Minister of Agriculture and Commerce Yamazaki told the Diet. "Not to import foreign rice is the first step in Japan. We must manage to get our food from Manchukuo and Japanese rice." Eighty million koku of rice (400,000,000 bushels) have been consumed per year recently; but rice production in Japan this year was estimated at only 63,000,000 koku, with Korea, Formosa and Manchuria scheduled to supply the remainder.

The people are told that they must change their food habits, by eating more wheat, potatoes, and beans, in place of rice. "Miscellaneous cereals" will be imported from Manchuria. A rise in rice prices was granted to increase production as much as possible at home. Rice rations are unchanged, however.

4. Clothing. Rations have been cut in half. City dwellers who formerly got 100 points now get only 50 points. (Silk kimonos and wool or cotton dresses cost 30 points apiece.) People who have old clothes stored away are told to "bring them out into use and conform with the new wartime order."

5. Manpower. Complete labor mobilization has now been announced, with stronger pressure to be exerted on women, priests, and students. There will be universal registration, with recruiting to be carried on at places of work as well as in the homes as at present, to guard against evasions. Labor conscription has been extended to cover males from 12 to 60, females from 12 to 40.

"The system of female voluntary service corps will be further strengthened," says Radio Tokyo. "The system of living at home and going to work will be adopted as far as possible." This is most significant in view of Japanese traditions, and of General Tojo's assurances that women would not be drafted into the factories following a drive for voluntary recruitment of women into aircraft plants last fall. One Baron Fujino has declared that women must go into heavy work in greater numbers. In the coal mines of Kyushu, women are already working "without bad effects," he said.

"A great majority of (Buddhist) priests between the ages of 16 and 45 will divest themselves of their robes and start working in groups in the armament factories," accord to a Domei dispatch. And an increased number of Korean and Chinese laborers will be imported for work in the rice fields of Manchuria and the coal mines of Japan.

6. Finances. The total budget for 1944 will be 51,000,000,000 yen, or 8,000,000,000 more than last year. Of this amount, 38 billion is for military expenditures. The national income is estimated at 60,000,000,000 yen, as compared with 50,000,000,000 last year.

Only 11,600,000,000 yen will be available for "the people's living expenditures," compared to 19,500,000,000 in 1941. The war savings goal for 1944 will be 35,000,000,000 yen, or 8,000,000,000 more than last year and 70 per cent of the entire national income.

More than 13,000,000,000 yen will be exacted from the people in taxes this year. Personal income taxes have been increased from 10 to 15 per cent, and the tax base lowered to include a million new taxpayers. Other levies will increase the price of railroad tickets by 40 per cent, add 70 per cent to the tax on sake (which is severely rationed), and add 59 per cent to the price of tobacco.

The general commodities sales tax will range from 20 to 120 per cent, in place of the former rate of 10 to 80 per cent. Letter postage is increased from 5 to 7 sen, and telephone rates are upped from 7 to 10 sen in Tokyo and Osaka. Advertisements will be taxed 90 per cent instead of 10 per cent, and amusement taxes will very from 30 to 200 per cent.

Average wages in Japanese industry, which ranged from 69 sen to 1.46 yen in 1938, have reached 6 yen in certain industries today. According to one broadcast, rice field workers are earning 3.17 and 4.29 yen a day for women and men, respectively. But even at these wages, with more than 80 per cent of their earnings going into taxes and war savings the Japanese people are barely able to subsist.

7. Air Raid Jitters. To add to the difficulties of the people, the Japanese Government has now ordered the evacuation of 15 districts in Tokyo and 8 in Nagoya as a precaution against air raids, according to a Berlin radiocast. A large amount of Diet discussion was concerned with the danger of attacks on the Japanese mainland and on the resources of the "Southern regions."

The Mayor of Tokyo said recently that his city was "not unprepared" for future raids, on which all the residents are "counting." Chungking radio commented on Feb. 9 that "the people of Tokyo are looking down nice big holes tonight, for the digging of trench shelters under Tokyo's sidewalks has been completed."

"Foreign propaganda" also came in for some discussion at the Diet session, with references to the activities of Communists, Jews, and Freemasons cropping up for the first time in many months. Home Minister Ando commented that "Measures to safeguard against propaganda from foreign countries are being formulated." General Tojo himself predicted that the United Nations would try to drive wedges between the people on the one hand and the Government and Army on the other. The new budget is said to provide sufficient funds to leave "no stone unturned in measures to cope with the thought matter."

'People's Movement' Planned by Tokyo

New York, Feb. 18

The Tokyo Radio said recently that a "Greater East Asia Peoples' conference" would take place in the Japanese capital "about June" for the purpose of "increasing the fighting spirit" of the peoples in Japanese-occupied territories.

The radiocast, recorded by U. S. Government monitors, said an official of the puppet Nanking regime in China had stressed the need of launching a "people's movement" in each of the occupied areas. It added that delegates to the conference would be drawn from "peoples' movements."

Ability of Allies 'to Get Along' Shown by Air Forces at Anzio

Continued from Page 1

in Europe is unsuitable for heavy bombers to operate there, General Twining may ask General Cannon if he can do anything to help the land forces tactically with close support such as has been provided so amply at the Anzio bridgehead this week.

Or maybe Air Marshal Lloyd's coastal pilots report that the enemy's road and rail communications are so disrupted that the Germans are making increased use of shipping to bring down supplies and reinforcements toward the bridgehead.

Immediately General Cannon knows his Warhawks and Invaders are likely to be wanted for attacks on shipping in company with Air Marshal Lloyd's Mitchells and Spitfires.

It is like that all the way through the intricate network of commands and formations, with the MAAF controlling the activities of all Allied air affairs in this theater from heavy bombers and high-speed fighters bristling with guns to unarmed troop carriers and servicing or supply units, without which none of the branches of the organization would be able to function.

The elasticity of the setup enables weight to be swung in any direction as operational demands and weather possibilities indicate. This means that the Germans are constantly outnumbered and ground defenses are often saturated.

The Allied air effort on Feb. 17 in Italy was eight times greater than the Luftwaffe's and losses only three times greater, representing a far smaller percentage of planes employed.

The Germans have strictly limited their commitments in the Italian zone and have left land troops to take fullest advantage of the terrain and weather which made it difficult for Allied aircraft to keep after them.

Giving credit where due, it has to be said that Field Marshal Albert Kesselring's men have done and are still doing a fine job in these circumstances. Their morale is unbroken, they are fighting as stubbornly as ever and have shown the greatest steadiness, while adapting campaigning technique to make the lightest of the disadvantage of lacking air cover.

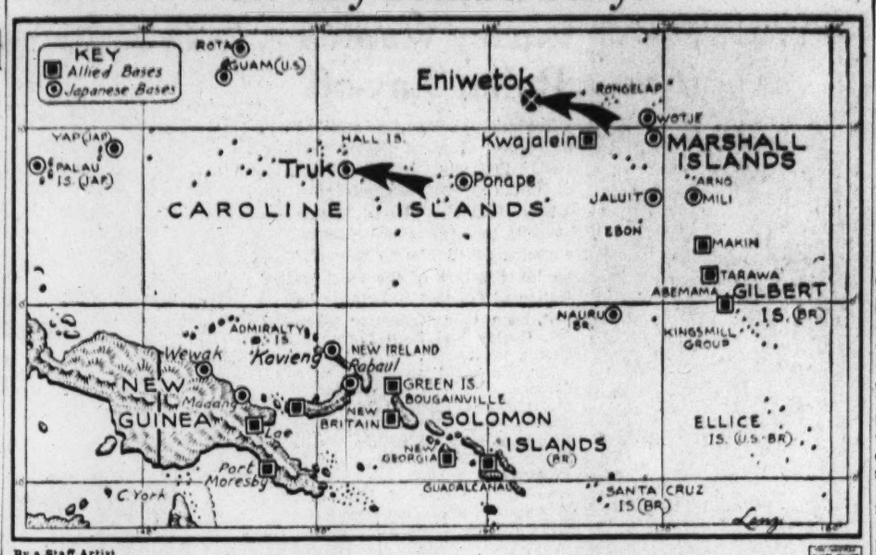
Boy AWOL Fourth Time In Attempt to Join Navy

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—Carl Fromme, nine-year-old patriot who has run away from home four times and tried to enlist in the Navy each time, was found again last night—in a ballroom of the Commodore Hotel talking to two sailors.

A hotel manager noticed the blond yongster, four and a half feet tall, and after questioning him turned him over to police.

Young Carl, who went to Philadelphia on his third trip, confided to interviewers that he was not much impressed with that city—"What I saw of it I didn't like."

On Way Toward Tokyo



By a Staff Artist

Getting Ready for New Drive on Truk

Position of Eniwetok Atoll, half way between Japanese base at Truk and main body of Marshall Islands, is shown to give American forces a nearby air base from which to press attack on Truk.

Tasty and Good

These crisp, cheese crackers with delicious peanut butter fillings are a tempting treat. Try these with glass of milk for a wholesome snack. At grocers, soda fountains and other food counters.

WHAT IS A DRODILE ?

A DRy-eyed crocODILE; sheds no tears over rationing because there is no shortage of flour or Rumford, the all-phosphate double-acting baking powder, so she can still serve delicious biscuits and cakes.

As a WAR FREIGHTER needs a CONVOY ...YOU NEED A RESERVE SAVINGS ACCOUNT IN THE

Charlestown FIVE CENTS SAVINGS BANK

Safe $63,000,000 Resources — Proven 90 Years of Service — Friendly 43,000 Depositors

THOMPSON SQUARE STATION, BOSTON, MASS.

BANK BY MAIL

It's safe, economical, and makes the Bank as convenient to you as your nearest letter box. Write for free booklet and forms to Dept. M.

Bradford Bachrach knows how to photograph the lady with a Heart Shaped Face

One of a series of types BACHRACH photographs successfully

Bachrach Portrait Photographers Since 1868

BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, WASHINGTON

Prepare for ICY WEATHER

Wear ICE-TESTED Non-skid VAN GUARD ICE CREEPERS. Adjustable; Fit Any Size Shoes, Galoshes, Rubbers.

$1.25 per pair, prepaid. Add 10c for mailing cost.

THE VAN GUARD CO.

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FRASERS
FRAZINNIA—
Our new Giant Ruffled Zinnia . . . Sold by originators, only.
MIXED PACKET 50c
Send for our NEW CATALOGUE. Just out.
FRASER & SON
1800 E. Colorado St. Pasadena 1, Calif.

Finneys Queensland's Leading Departmental Store

— where your money goes further and brings you merchandise of outstanding quality.

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For Service—The Modernised Store

Allan & Stark Ltd.

at the smarter end of Queen Street

BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA

Baruch Maps Shift to Prosperity Era

Continued from Page 1

peditious settlement of hardship cases.

4. Immediate preparation of an "X-Day reconversion plan" based on the assumed defeat of Germany on "X-Day." Not to be caught unprepared by a sudden collapse of Germany, the report urges that the War Department and the War Production Board work out "X-Day" plans that estimate cancellations in advance to go into effect immediately should the Nazis suddenly quit.

Tighten War Machine

5. A general tightening of the entire Government war machine for both mobilization and demobilization that will cut down agencies as their work dwindles; that will review production, stockpiling, imports, subsidies, so they do not continue a moment beyond necessity; tightened handling and advance planning of new contracts and contract cancellations; the elimination of overlapping activities of various agencies, and at least for the time being no creation of a new demobilization agency.

6. A prompt extension of needed war powers, particularly of the price-control law that expires this year, the priorities and allocations powers of the War Production Board, the requisitioning power of the President.

7. The drafting of a postwar tax law now during the war that will go into effect at the end of the war and aim to: reduce the national debt, reduce tax rates and stimulate business; aid the returning soldier and small businessman; put the country in a strong national - defense position for future emergencies.

Public-Works Program

8. A public - works plan of worth-while projects—not simply made-work schemes—that can be pulled off the shelf to fill the gap between war and peacetime activity. They should be a reserve of employment and not be carried on in a period of full employment. Federal funds could be provided for such worth-while community projects as schools, hospitals, water works, etc.

9. A tightened handling of contract cancellations. These should be done promptly when goods are no longer needed; as much advance warning should be given the WPB of cutbacks as possible; the WPB should know now which firms should be left in production and which canceled when the time comes; the efficient prosecution of the war should motivate every decision; a list of civilian goods with priority ratings should be drawn up; the public should be given full and frank information on cancellations.

10. Small business must be aided in every way possible: by disposal of surpluses in small lots; by leasing arrangements and credit terms; by representation of small business on industry advisory committees; by earlier cancellations where small business can be converted.

Voluminous Report

The Baruch-Hancock report to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, was a voluminous affair consisting of three parts: a letter with a rough synopsis of their major suggestions; the report itself which ran about 44 pages, plus a 12-page summary of recommendations; and three more detailed reports on certain phases of reconversion; contract termination, surplus-property disposal, and ways to tighten the industrial war machine.

In their letter, Messrs. Baruch and Hancock say, "In our reconversion we shall try, as this country always does, to cure the things that caused us worry and to strengthen the good; to hold to the proven but be ready to test the new. That is progress.

"The frame of our operation shows the gigantic nature of the change-over. It affects every part of our economic life. Nothing comparable ever has been known before.

"The problem of demobilization, though difficult, is soluable—if we create the atmosphere in which private initiative and resourcefulness—the traditional American spirit—can again take hold.

"Everyone has the privilege of building up, but no one has the right to pull down. That is democracy at its best.

"In the reconversion and readjustment will come improvements in our standards of life—better houses, better clothes, better food, better safeguards for children, better health protection, and wider educational opportunities. These bring hope for the future instead of fear; they give security instead of unrest.

"There is no need for a post-war depression. Handled with competence, our adjustment after the war is won should be an adventure in prosperity. Our soldiers will not be let down. They are our chief concern. No pressure groups of self-seekers will take our thoughts from the duty we owe them.

"Finally, while the producers should be restrained from excessive profits during the war, the workers as long as hostilities are on should refrain from strikes. No grievance, however just, should be permitted to slow our march to victory."

Pressure Groups Hit

The report stresses the need to watch out for pressure groups, "but" patriots as it calls them—those who are all-out for war—but. Their fight against any sacrifice or risk of their own will grow louder as peace becomes more apparent, the report states, and they will become bolder in "positioning" themselves for that time.

The entire inquiry, Mr. Baruch states, has been directed toward answering the question everyone is asking whether he be civilian or soldier: "How am I going to make a living for myself and for those dear to me when the war is over in a manner of my own choosing?"

The returning soldier should not have to look to charity or community help, the report declares. When he returns to his home community, "there should be one place to which he can go in dignity and where he can be told of his rights and how he can get them."

In the Committee's recommendation for "Work Director" it also suggests a joint Congressional committee that would work with an executive committee on combined programs of legislation and operations to carry out the Government's objectives.

In the settlement of war contracts, the report repudiates the Comptroller General's suggestion that he review every settlement before payment. That quibbling would push the nation into a panic, it insists. Rather it suggests that while a full review for fraud be acknowledged and complete records of negotiations kept, settlement be speedy and fair, conducted not by one man but a team. It urges that the Attorney General and the War Production Board be added to the Joint Contract Termination Board.

Training Schools Urged

The bills prepared by the Congressional committees of Senators George and Murray, the report states, meet the major objectives in the way of necessary legislation for contract termination. But to get quick and fair settlement, Mr. Baruch suggests the establishment of training schools where both Government negotiators and representatives of contractors may learn how to settle contracts.

The Surplus Property Administrator with his Surplus Property Board would assign actual disposal to four major outlets:

1. Consumer goods—other than food—to the Procurement Division of the Treasury.
2. Capital and producer goods in general—to a corporation in the R. F. C.
3. Ships and maritime properties to the Maritime Commission.
4. Food to the Food Administrator.

Ten Rules

The 10 rules to govern the Surplus Administrator in his disposal of surplus material follow:

1. Sell as much as possible without unduly disrupting normal trade.
2. Listen to pressure groups, but act in the national interest.
3. No sales, no rentals to speculators; none to promoters.
4. Get fair market price for the values, with proceds of all sales going to reduce the national debt.
5. Sell as in a goldfish bowl, with records always open to public inspection.
6. As far as practicable, use the same regular channels of trade that private business would in disposing of the particular properties.
7. No Government operation of surplus war plants in competition with private industry.
8. No monopoly; equal access to surpluses for all businesses; preference to local ownership, but no subsidizing of one part of the country against another.
9. Scrap what must be scrapped, but no deliberate destruction of useful property.
10. Before selling surplus equipment abroad, assure the country's own productive efficiency on which its high wages and high living standards rest.

U. S. Standards Vital

"Winston Churchill has said he did not accept his portfolio in order to liquidate His Majesty's Empire," the report concludes. "No American should accept a portfolio to liquidate American living standards.

"Our great wealth can be used or abused. We have no fear that it will not be used for the advantage of America and the world in the most rational and enlightened manner. The living standards of the world must be lifted—and ours go higher—not our standards be dragged down to those of others.

"This final word:

"We have pledged our faith and honor on great offensives. The blood and suffering of our soldiers and of hundreds of millions of trampled peoples demand that we go on and finish the job of defeating our enemies in the shortest time, with nothing, no thought, no actions, interfering."

Argentine Press Leader Arrested

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, Feb. 19 (AP)—Adolfo Lanus, President of the Argentine National Press Club and one-time Deputy of the Argentine Congress, was reported arrested Feb. 17, presumably because of a letter he wrote three weeks ago to President Gen. Pedro Ramirez criticizing a decree regimenting the country's press.

Word of the detention of Señor Lanus, an advocate of a democratic policy for Argentina and an unrelenting opponent of his country's neutrality, came as La Presna strongly criticized the recently promulgated decree restricting the press. He was reported to have been arrested in La Rioja, capital of the Argentine province of that name, where he formerly was Governor.

In his letter, sent in his capacity as head of the Press Club, Señor Lanus asserted that precedents for the press restrictions could be found in similar measures in Germany and other fascist countries.

Ban on Anti-Nazi Publication Lifted

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Army's ban on circulation of "The German-American," an anti-Nazi publication, among German prisoners of war in this country has been removed, the publication's office here announced Feb. 16.

Published by the German-American Emergency Conference, the German language monthly previously was among publications withheld from the prisoners on order of the Army Provost Marshal General's office.

Its application for inclusion on the approved list of publications for prisoners of war was refused Jan. 1, but a protest filed by German-American Emergency Council officials resulted in reconsideration, the magazine said. No reason for the reversal was given by the Provost Marshal General's office.

The monthly now may be mailed to prisoners who request it and may be offered for sale at prison camp post exchanges.

Australian Party Quits War Council

CANBERRA, Australia, Feb. 19 (AP)—The United Australia Party decided today to withdraw its members from the Advisory War Council in protest against Prime Minister John Curtin's refusal to dismiss Minister of Transport and External Affairs, Edward Ward.

This will involve the resignation of opposition leader Robert Menzies and the Party's deputy leader, William Hughes, and Percy Spender from the Council. The Country Party decided to continue its membership.

The House of Representatives yesterday voted down Mr. Menzies' motion demanding the removal of Mr. Ward after the latter had denied charges that he had made a statement termed "offensive" to the United Nations.

Hamon War Worker

MONTREAL (AP)—Glen Hamon, Montreal Canadiens' defenseman, never takes part in team drills. His war plant job keeps him occupied. He works in an aviation plant.

Wearing Well —By Pap'

JIM RAFFERTY
OF NEW YORK A.C.
DISTANCE ACE
ASK YOUR OWN DISTANCE AND NAME THE TIME AND PLACE
HE IS THE NATIONAL 1,000-YARD TITLE-HOLDER
EXCUSE MY DUST
HE LITTLE VETERAN IS ONE OF THE MOST VERSATILE RUNNERS IN COMPETITION
JIMMY SCORED A BIG UPSET WHEN HE BEAT ENSIGN OLLIE HUNTER, THE FORMER NOTRE DAME ACE, IN THE TWO-MILE RUN IN THE MILLROSE GAMES

Little Jimmy Rafferty, veteran of the New York A. C., scored the first major upset of the 1944 indoor track season when he defeated Ensign Ollie Hunter, the former Notre Dame distance ace, in the two-mile run at the Millrose games. For one reason or another, Rafferty seems to surprise the experts every time he wins a big race despite the fact he wins his share.

Years ago, when Rafferty was running on the Fordham varsity, he was known as "Iron Mike" because he could and did run all distances for Coach Jake Weber. He was a pretty good two-miler, his best distance, in his undergraduate days, but since then he has come down a bit and turned in many creditable performances over the mile route. His best time at that popular distance is 4:10, good enough to give the best in the game stiff competition, but seldom more than that. He did beat Frank Dixon, one of the mile sensations last year before he went into the Army, in the Metropolitan championships last winter. In the National A. A. U. indoor championships, Jimmy dropped down to the 1,000-yard run and won the championship.

For a fellow who is an accountant during the day and has to confine his training efforts to workouts in the evenings, the little veteran is doing mighty well. "It's a nice hobby," says Jimmy, "and one that takes me out into the fresh air after being cooped up at a desk all day."

Olympics and Falcons Meet At Boston Arena Tomorrow

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the Ice Follies at the Garden, the Boston Olympics move to the Arena tomorrow evening for their Eastern Amateur League game with the Philadelphia Falcons. The face-off will be at 8:30 p. m.

This will be the 10th meeting this winter of these two clubs, with the Olympics having taken the Falcons nine times while losing only once. Moreover the 'Pics have outscored their rivals 47 goals to 11, and Goalie Maurice Courteau has blanked them on no less than four occasions.

The Olympics should have no trouble with Philadelphia, especially since they may have the services of Dartmouth's Dick Rondeau, who finds he has a little time in which to play hockey. Dick, with his linemates Bill Riley and Bill Harrison, appeared in a few games for Coach Hago Harrington last winter, after they had personally escorted the Big Green sextet to its best record in history.

Philadelphia, on the other hand, is weakened by the fact that its best center, Leo Gasparini, was signed yesterday by the Cleveland Barons of the American Hockey League. Gasparini turned pro to take the place of Phil Hergesheimer, the Barons' star wing, who entered the Canadian Navy this week.

Coach Harrington is not counting on the services of Joe Schmidt, who hurt his knee in practice last week and who is not ready to go. All the rest of the boys will be on hand, however, seeking their fifth victory in a row in their latest winning streak.

* * *

Briefs: Dit Clapper was an unexpected visitor to Boston yesterday . . . He had left for home after last Sunday's game here, along with Art Jackson and Herb Cain, but his personal affairs brought him back . . . He left with the Bruins for Toronto on the 7 p. m. train last night . . . Bruins really face three tough ones in their next three games—Toronto tonight, Detroit tomorrow night, and Monteral next Saturday . . . The team does not return to the Garden until Feb. 29, when Maple Leafs will be the opposition . . . These three games on the road, incidentally, can make or break the Bruins for the playoffs . . . It would be too much to hope for three wins, but one or maybe two would come in handy.

* * *

Clarence Schmidt, injured in a collision with Bucko McDonald of the Rangers Feb. 5, is skating again and nearly ready to play . . . He did not do at all badly in his brief service with the Bruins . . . Manager Art Ross refused Rondeau permission to play for Providence . . . Bruins have the Dartmouth star on their list . . . Ross had no objections, however, to Dick's playing for the 'Pics . . . Bill Cowley made the trip to Toronto with the team, but did not expect to go to Detroit unless Ross wants him to run the team . . . This little trip of 11 days will cost the Bruins a pretty penny . . . Figure on fares, berths, hotel rooms and meals for 14 hungry hockey players and the bills mount up.

* * *

Rangers and Canadiens are playing a home-and-home series this week end starting in Montreal tonight . . . They shift to Madison Square Garden tomorrow evening . . . Chicago plays only one game, with Maple Leafs in Chicago Stadium tomorrow . . . Bruins and Toronto are the only teams to beat Canadiens this season, and each has done the trick twice.

Prices and Your Purse: Points on Token System

Continued from Page 1

spring's scarcity, farmers raised the largest potato crop in history, now crying to be eaten.

No-Point Campaign

Other "no-point—low point" to be pushed by the Government through the March-April lenten season in advertising campaigns include breakfast cereals, macaroni, bread, and eggs.

Deadline Creeping Up

This week, OPA adds to its calendar: "Income tax: March 15 is deadline for filing returns. Earlier filing is desirable."

Left Questioning

The American Association of University Women is asking for consumer representation in WPB reconversion conferences. "The recently announced program to allow production of 600 metal items which the press refers to as 'gadgets' has left us questioning," Kathryn McHale, General Director has written Donald Nelson.

Refuse Blame

WPB refused this week to be blamed for any shortage of Bibles. Skilled manpower rather than paper is the bottleneck, Mr. Nelson announced, pointing out that publishers are free to use as much of their paper quotas for religious and educational books as they choose.

Paper Cups Off to War

Don't expect any more drug store paper cups for another year. Practically the entire output is now channeled to the military and to war plants.

Bruin Travels

PROVIDENCE, R. I. (AP)—Norm Callandine of the Boston Bruins travels 100 miles when the Bruins play home hockey games. Callandine is a welder in a Providence war plant.

Chess —by F. R. Chevalier

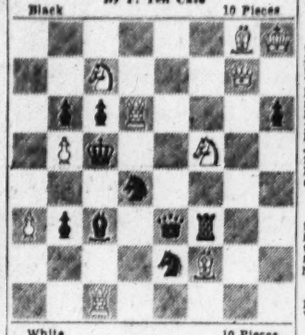
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

February 19, 1944

Problem No. 2647

By F. Ten Cate

Black 10 Pieces



White 10 Pieces

6BK/2Kt3Q1/1ppR3p/1Pb2Kt2/3kt4/-Ppblqr2/4KtB2/2R5

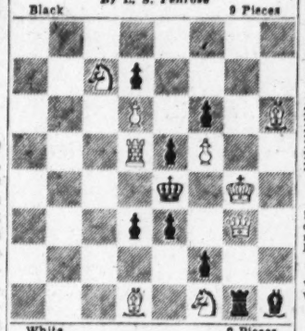
White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, Austral Tourney, 1923.)

Problem No. 2648

By L. S. Penrose

Black 9 Pieces



White 9 Pieces

8/2Ktp4/3P1p1B/3RnP2/4k1K1/3ppIQ1/-5p2/3B1Ktrb

White to play and mate in two

(First Prize, London Observer, 1920-21.)

Solutions to Problems

No. 2645. Kt-R4

No. 2646. 1. Kt-Kt5 B-K7
2. KtxQPch
1. Q-K2
2. KtxBPch
1. QR-Kt2
2. Kt-B7ch
1. KR-Kt2
2. KtxKtPch

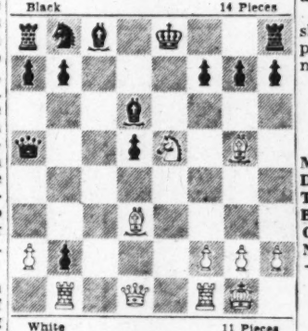
End-Game No. 686. White wins: 1 P-Kt7, P-B7; 2 B-K7, P-B8(Q); 3 B-B6, QxB; 4 PxR(Q)ch, QxQ; 5 P-Q4 and wins.

End-Game No. 687

Here is a Keres brilliancy, played in the 1935 Warsaw International Team Tournament, with the introductory moves: Keres, White (Estonia) vs. Winter, Black (Great Britain): 1 P-K4, P-QB4; 2 Kt-KB3, Kt-KB3; 3 P-K5, Kt-Q4; 4 Kt-B3, P-K3; 5 KtxKt, PxKt; 6 P-Q4, P-Q3; 7 B-Kt5, Q-R4ch; 8 P-B3, BPxP; 9 B-Q3, PxBP; 10 Castles, BPxP; 11 R-Kt, PxP; 12 KtxP, B-Q3.

End-Game No. 687

Black 14 Pieces



White 11 Pieces

White to play and win

Lasker Exhibition

Edward Lasker, author of "Chess Strategy" and "Chess for Fun and Chess for Blood," will give a simultaneous for the benefit of the American Red Cross at the Nutley-Passaic Y. M. C. A. Chess Club, 45 River Drive, Passaic, N. J., on the evening of March 28. Mr. Lasker switched his profession from chess to engineering years ago, but frequently is seen in New York chess circles.

Fine Exhibition

Reuben Fine, No. 1 candidate for the national championship, the finals of which will begin April 15, at the Park Central, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, New York, is giving a simultaneous at the Imperial Chess and Checker Club, New York, on Feb. 21. He may play as many as 100 opponents. Another exhibition by Fine will be given at the Boston City Club during the same week.

New York Club Team Play

Eight clubs are represented in the team tournament of the New York Metropolitan League now under way. Marshall, Manhattan, Bronx-Empire, London Terrace, New World, Queens, and West Side Y. M. C. A. Last year, the Manhattan Chess Club did not compete, so that the Marshall team had a comparatively easy time, but this year the Manhattans have Horowitz, Kashdan, Shainswit, Kupchik, Willman, Jackson and other strong players to draw from, so the Marshalls, with Marshall, Fine, Reshevsky, Santasiere, if these are available, will be hard pressed.

Horowitz Game

Here is how Horowitz, getting into trim for the national championship, defeated his less experienced opponent in a recent team match, won by the Manhattans 8½-½, with one game adjourned, from the New World Chess Club.

Two Knights' Defense

Fuchs White	Horowitz Black	Fuchs White	Horowitz Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	26 R-B1	Q-R4
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	27 B-B5	Kt-K4
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	28 R-B2	Kt-B6ch
4 P-Q3	B-B4	29 RxKt	QxR
5 Kt-B3	P-Q3	30 Q-B2	Q-R4
6 B-KKt5	P-KR3	31 K-K	B-Kt5
7 B-R4	B-K3	32 P-B4	Q-B2
8 B-QKt3	P-KKt4	33 P-K5	QxKP
9 B-Kt3	Q-Q2	34 Q-Q4	R-K3
10 Kt-QR4	B-Kt3	35 P-B4	Q-R4
11 Q-Q2	CastlesQR	36 R-K2	Q-B4
12 KtxBch	RPxKt	37 QxQ	PxQ
13 B-QR4	Q-K2	38 K-B2	K-B
14 BxKt	PxB	39 K-K1	K-Q2
15 Q-B3	K-Kt2	40 P-QKt4	PxP
16 KtxKP	P-Kt4	41 K-Q4	R-QR1
17 BxP	Kt-Q2	42 K-B5	P-Kt6
18 BxR	P-B3	43 R-QKt2	R-Kt3
19 BxP	KtxB	44 P-Q4	P-Kt5
20 CastlesKR	Kt-R4	45 P-Q5	PxP
21 P-KKt3	R-K6	46 PxP	R-B2
22 KR-K	Q-B2	47 R-K2	P-Kt7
23 R-K3	R-KB	48 P-K6ch	K-K
24 Q-Q2	Kt-B3	Resigns	
25 P-KB4	Kt-Kt5		

Denker New Champion

Arnold Denker and Robert Willman tied in the annual Manhattan Chess Club championship. To break this tie, a short match was played and won by Denker. Here is the second and decisive game.

Sicilian Defense

Willman White	Denker Black	Willman White	Denker Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	13 BxB	Kt-Q5
2 Kt-KB3	P-Q3	14 B-Q	BxB
3 P-B4	P-K4	15 QxB	P-KKt4
4 Kt-B3	Kt-QB3	16 Kt-Q5?	KtxKt
5 P-Q3	P-KKt3	17 BPxKt	Q-R4ch
6 P-KKt3	B-Kt2	18 K-B	Q-Q7
7 B-Kt2	KKt-K2	19 B-Kt4	QxQPch
8 B-K3	Castles	20 K-Kt2	QxPch
9 Q-Q2	P-QR3	21 P-B3	QxP
10 B-R6	B-Kt5	22 QR-Q	QR-K
11 P-KR4	P-B3	Resigns	
12 P-R5	BxKt		

White's 16th gave Black an opportunity he didn't miss.

Young Dewey Wylie Outshoots All Men

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Dewey Wylie asked his 10-year-old son, Douglas, to go along to the Knoxville Gun Club trapshoot just for the ride.

Marksmen of the American Trapshooters Association were vying for a prize—a fine looking turkey. To make up a team and to please the youngster, someone asked him to shoot.

Douglas shouldered his first shotgun, banged away, and scored perfect bullseyes. He outshot every man to win the turkey.

National Hockey League

	W	L	T	Pts	Goals For	Goals Agst
Montreal	26	4	7	59	159	80
Detroit	19	14	5	43	160	128
Toronto	18	18	3	39	165	142
Boston	16	18	4	36	166	181
Chicago	16	18	3	35	134	148
New York	6	29	2	14	124	229

Rafferty Is Lone Threat To Gil Dodds

NEW YORK, Feb. 19 (AP)—New York tries the experiment tonight of holding a major indoor track meet without the mile run as the feature.

Illness of Bill Hulse, America's record holder at 4:06, robbed the New York A. C. Baxter Mile of one-half of its cast and turned the lamplight on the John Fulton-Joe Nowicki duel in the halfmile at the Madison Square meet's feature, with Bill Vessie's efforts in the high jump also attracting attention.

Hulse being absent leaves the mile run in the Madison Square Garden extravaganza to the mercy of Gil Dodds, Boston. Jim Rafferty, former Fordhamite, and freshman Rudy Simms of New York University, are the only other starters.

Fulton, young Coast runner who already has triumphed in a 600 and a 1,000-yard race since coming East, switches to the half this time with Nowicki, NCAA 880-yard champion last year, seeking revenge for a four-yard defeat last Saturday in Boston.

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The Home Forum

"A fearless wing"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BRAVE men throughout the United Nations have risen to the privilege of taking wings in defense of life, liberty, and human rights. In consonance with this glorious effort, industry has brought great intelligence and skill to bear upon the volume production of materials so that every possible advantage and protection may be given these men of the air.

Vast preparation is necessary before our planes can take off for any branch of war activity. Not only must the planes be expertly manufactured, but airdromes, runways, beacons, ground crews, spare parts, communication facilities, and every other detail, including armament and ammunition, must be made available. Intensive training, too, is required to equip the fliers themselves with that knowledge which affords protection, mental poise, and adequate physical ability. Moreover, strategic knowledge is vital. It must be known where and what the objective is, and when to strike. And high morale is essential in these stupendous undertakings!

* * *

To heal the sick, destroy unrest, and elevate mankind to a clear concept of God also demands adequate training. This spiritual preparation is motivated by holy inspiration. It provides the true basis whence confidence, conviction, and spiritual understanding safely guide far above the earth weights of fear, ignorance, and sin. It demands the reflection of divine Love in all human endeavor, through wisdom, unselfishness, and consecration.

"Christian Science gives a fearless wing and a firm foundation," writes Mary Baker Eddy, its Discoverer and Founder, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 213). And she continues: "Loyal Christian Scientists, be of good cheer: the night is far spent, the day dawns; God's universal kingdom will appear, Love will reign in every heart, and *His* will be done on earth as in heaven."

* * *

It matters not into what phase of human experience he may be led, whether in service on land, sea, or in the air, or among the innumerable walks of civilian life, the one armed with spiritual understanding goes forward dauntlessly to meet every circumstance as its master. He knows that it is false belief masquerading as his own thinking which must be conquered, and that within his own heart must be established the truth of God's allness and perfection. From this premise, every alarm of mortal thought may be silenced intelligently, the intrusion met, and evil overcome. Danger, anxiety, illness, disease, accident, confusion, indecision, regret, sorrow, death, yes, the beliefs of the entire gamut of materialism, are thereby dispersed.

The ability of the student of Christian Science instantly to rise above the erroneous suggestions of material sense is obviously, then, the result of careful, intelligent spiritual preparation. His actions are sure and his speech is unsullied because his thought is pure. He has no hurt feelings, courts a fine sense of humor, and hates no man. He knows that God is watching over him, not from afar, but as ever-present Mind, infinite intelligence, reflected in individual consciousness as spiritual alertness, obedience, spontaneity, and responsiveness. These qualities evidence life and continuity, and open the way of scientific demonstration.

* * *

The prophet's wise words: "But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings; and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall. And ye shall tread down the wicked; for they shall be ashes under the soles of your feet in the day that I shall do this, saith the Lord of hosts" (Malachi 4:2, 3), indicate that the eternal Christ, "the Sun of righteousness," is in reality never absent. Jesus gave us proven assurance of this fact. Always, Truth prevails in its endless expression of calm strength, courage, and unfailing direction, bringing healing and salvation. A verse from a beautiful hymn entitled "Heavenward" (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 136) encouragingly epitomizes our subject:

"I climb, with joy, the heights of Mind,
To soar o'er time and space;
I yet shall know as I am known
And see Thee face to face.
Till time and space and fear are naught
My quest shall never cease,
Thy presence ever goes with me
And Thou dost give me peace."

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch)

Photograph by Courtesy of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A SELF-PORTRAIT: *Painted by Sir Anthony Van Dyke*

ANTHONY VAN DYKE (1599-1641) was twenty-five years old when he made this portrait of himself. He was the pupil and collaborator of his fellow countryman, Peter Paul Rubens. At twenty-five years, he had already benefited from travel in Italy and from study of the great masterpieces. In 1632, he went to London at the invitation of King Charles I to be court painter, was lodged at Blackfriars and knighted. The rest of his life was spent in London.

This portrait is now in the Bache Collection, New York. It shows the painter with the soft bloom of youth upon his features. The wavy light brown hair, loosely-draped costume, and delicately-poised hands make a romantic figure of a great artist who reflected an epoch of grandeur. Anthony Van Dyke was himself a person of fine bearing and elegant manners. He was invited into the social circle of his distinguished sitters. King Charles was especially devoted to him and he arranged Van Dyke's marriage with Lady Mary Ruthven. Van Dyke in turn did a great service to the King, for he made handsome portraits of him and his family, thus establishing a notable record of their likenesses for generations to come. Van Dyke accomplished for Charles what Velazquez had done for Philip IV of Spain.

DOROTHY ADLOW

Arma Virumque Cano

WE WERE TALKING about poetry. In this year of 1944, with a community service flag floating within range of our eyes, a ration board holding painstaking session just around the corner, and Red Cross workers busy across the green, we allowed ourselves a pause and talked of poetry.

One woman, who carefully watches current books and magazines, asked if we had noticed how little poetry has come from our armed forces. "I mean," she went on, "in comparison with the poetry that came early in the first world war. Except for young Magee's 'High Flight,' I haven't found anything yet to put away with what Rupert Brooke wrote, or Alan Seeger, or Siegfried Sassoon. Just to mention only three from the other time."

Pressed for her explanation, and pressed for time, she gave but one. It might be, she suggested, that this is a different kind of war, more active, more continuously, imperatively, exacting. This time there is not the same long stalemate, the dragging trench warfare, when poets, if there were poets, could find moments for concentration on a theme and its phrasing. "If poetry is coming from the front in this war," she added, "isn't it time for it to begin?" With this she left us.

* * *

She was right, we thought. John McCrae's "In Flanders Fields" was printed late in 1915. Rupert Brooke's poetry-writing was all done by April of that year. Alan Seeger, whose literary career is included in one single, prophetic and now classic poem, had been in the Foreign Legion less than two years when he wrote of his rendezvous.

Indeed, it may be, one of us surmised, that poetry is most likely to come early in a soldier's experience; in the first impact of war upon his creative imagination, before fatigue and custom have blurred the impression and stiffened his writing hand.

Perhaps, too, this is an engineer's war, not a poet's, I suggested, and told of young men I know who spend their rest periods, when they get any, in covering paper with engineering problems; in trying to construct new devices or improve the old ones. In 1914, some of them might have used the paper for verses. The Poetry Society of America was then four years old and, while the United States was still thinking itself too proud to fight, the Poetry Magazine had birth. These events in America matched others that had already taken place in England before Oxford heard the call to arms. Poetry was in the air, a form of expression to which young writers naturally turned. "What was it about 'new voices'? Didn't we hear of them by the dozens?" I asked.

When 1914 came, the young British poets rushed to volunteer; but, though they put on uniforms, they were still poets. They wrote at first about the homes they had left, wrote in a high, heroic mood about love of country, and later about actual combat and what it meant to them. The progress was from homesickness to exalted patriotism, and thence, by degrees, to disillusionment and protest. Siegfried Sassoon was exceptional in feeling from the first an obligation to protest. In the beginning, there was an almost universal feeling of dedication.

* * *

Is exaltation lacking in this war? We weighed that question and found an analogy in what has happened to the songs made for this war's fighting men. It has been said that the failure of most new war songs lies not merely in the song-writers, but in the singers—that neither are stirred by romance or by fervent emotion, for all are working and fighting with a dogged determination to do a distasteful job and bring it to a successful finish. This is not the natural element of war lyrics or marching tunes. Neither is it that of poetry. Even Sassoon's furious protest is now replaced by tight-lipped endurance.

But we might all be mistaken. Perhaps, if we looked around, we would find more poetry than we supposed. There was not one of us who did not know John Gillespie Magee's "High Flight." We could always point to that when talk was made of a dearth of poetry from our armed forces. That, surely, is poetry of sheer exaltation—that sonnet written by a nineteen-year-old American who was with the Royal Canadian Air Force. It was printed, reprinted many times, has gone into at least one collection, and will surely become permanent along with the best of the other war.

"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds
of Earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"—

Singing, exulting, the lines rise gloriously and reverently to the ultimate vision; and, when one has read it, words well up out of the depths of the heart and amazingly, spontaneously, fall audibly from the lips:

"My dears, my dears!"

As if all mothers were united in one motherhood, and all boys were sons of each.

No, there is nothing in that cry from the heart about evaluating poetry. Yet, the better the poetry, the more sure the evocation, and the purpose of poetry is the evocation of emotion.

One of us read the poem aloud that day.

* * *

Close upon that talk of ours came two books, almost like a rebuke. One is "The New Treasury of War Poetry," edited by George Herbert Clarke. The other is "Reveille," which Daniel Henderson, John Kieran, and Grantland Rice have assembled from among the three thousand poems that came to them from every front and every sea, in response to the publishers' offer of prize awards.

Yet we found the books not so much a rebuke as a promise. Among the one hundred and fifty-five poems in "The New Treasury," less than ten per cent had their origin on the scattered fronts of war. The others are by older men and by women, accustomed poets, whose genius has been stirred by a world in turmoil. "Reveille" is, indeed, entirely the work of those now dressed in khaki or navy blue, but the mere fact that its publishers made an offer of prizes is in itself a hint that poetry from members of the armed forces had not hitherto appeared in any impressive numbers.

Here are the newest voices—just beginning to speak: sometimes in poetic form and substance, sometimes in jingles, sometimes just in good intentions—exulting rarely—praising mechanisms often—remembering home sometimes—with little rhapsody but great fortitude, and an insistent forward look to the better house that must be built.

WINNIFRED KING RUGG

„Onvervaard in de vlucht"

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over de Christelijke Wetenschap

IN alle landen die tot de „United Nations" behooren, hebben kloeke jongelieden het voorrecht verworven een vliegtuig te bemannen ter verdediging van het leven, de vrijheid en de rechten der menschheid. Ten einde dit heerlijk streven te bevorderen, heeft de industrieele wereld al haar scherpzinnigheid en bekwaamheid aangewend om de grootste hoeveelheid krijgsmateriaal bijeen te brengen, zoodat al het mogelijke gedaan kan worden ten behoeve en ter bescherming van deze mannen der luchtmacht.

Wat ook hun functie in den oorlog moge zijn, er is ontzaglijk veel voorbereiding toe noodig, eer onze vliegtuigen kunnen opstijgen. Niet alleen moeten de vliegmachines terdege goed gebouwd worden, maar ook moet er voor luchtvaartstations, aanloopwegen, lichtbakens, terreinwerklieden, reservedeelen, verschillende middelen van gemeenschap en vele andere onderdeelen, bewapening en ammunitie inbegrepen, worden gezorgd. Bovendien, zal de bemanning der vliegtuigen toegerust zijn met de noodige kennis, die hun bescherming, geestelijk evenwicht en een voldoend lichamelijk uithoudingsvermogen zal verleenen, dan is een zorgvuldige opleiding een eerste vereischte voor hen. Strategische kennis is eveneens onmisbaar. De vliegers moeten namelijk weten, wat en waar hun doelwit is en vervolgens, het juiste tijdstip om het te treffen. Voor dergelijk geweldige ondernemingen is het moreel der mannen dan ook van het grootste gewicht.

* * *

Ten einde de zieken te genezen, onrust te bedwingen en de menschheid tot een helder begrip van God te verheffen, behoeft men evenzeer een goede opleiding. Heilige bezieling is altijd de voornaamste factor in deze geestelijke opleiding; zij legt den rechten grondslag, vanwaar vertrouwen, overtuiging en geestelijk begrijpen iemand veilig boven alle aardsche lasten der vrees, onwetendheid en zonde uit leiden. Heilige bezieling vereischt, dat men bij alle menschelijk pogen de goddelijke Liefde weerspiegelt door wijsheid, onzelfzuchtigheid en toewijding te toonen.

„De Christelijke Wetenschap maakt ons onvervaard in de vlucht en schenkt ons een hechten grondslag", zoo schrijft Mary Baker Eddy, de Ontdekster en Grondlegster van deze Wetenschap, op blz. 213 van *Miscellaneous Writings*. En zij gaat voort: „Gij, die getrouwe beoefenaars van de Christelijke Wetenschap zijt, weest toch goedsmoeds: de nacht is ver gevorderd, de dag is nabij; Gods wereldrijk zal komen, in ieder hart zal de Liefde heerschen en *Zijn* wil zal geschieden gelijk in den hemel alzoo ook op de aarde."

* * *

Wie met geestelijk begrijpen is toegerust, zal onversaagd voorwaarts gaan en iederen ongunstigen toestand te boven komen, ongeacht de hoedanigheid der menschelijke ondervindingen, waartoe hij daardoor geleid moge worden, zij het tot den dienst te lande, ter zee, in de lucht of in de ontelbare wegen van het burgerlijk leven. Hij weet, dat het eenige dat hij moet overwinnen, slechts een waangeloofsel is, 'twelk zich als zijn eigen denken voordoet; en dat in zijn eigen gemoed de waarheid omtrent Gods alzijn en volmaaktheid dient gevestigd te zijn. Van deze stelling uitgaande, kan, op verstandige wijze, iederen angst van het sterfelijk denken het zwijgen worden opgelegd, iedere indringende gedachte bestreden, en alle kwaad overwonnen worden. Gevaren, ongerustheid, ziekten, kwalen, ongevallen, verwarring, besluiteloosheid, leedwezen, verdriet, de dood, ja, de geheele reeks van geloofsels der stoffelijkheid zal hierdoor verdreven worden.

Als dus de beoefenaar van de Christelijke Wetenschap in staat is zich oogenblikkelijk boven de verkeerde inblazingen van den stoffelijken zin te verheffen, dan is dit blijkbaar het gevolg van de zorgvuldigheid en intelligentie, waarmede hij zich geestelijk heeft voorbereid. Hij zal op besliste wijze weten op te treden en de reinheid van zijn gedachte zal in zijn klare gesprekken aan het licht komen. Hij zal niet aan overgevoeligheid lijden, maar zich op den rechten zin voor humor toeleggen en niemand haat toedragen. Hij weet, dat God voor hem zal zorgen, niet van uit de verte maar als het altijd tegenwoordige Gemoed, als de oneindige intelligentie, die in het bewustzijn van den enkeling als geestelijke waakzaamheid, gehoorzaamheid, ongedwongenheid en toegankelijkheid voor het goede wordt weerspiegeld. Deze eigenschappen getuigen van het leven en zijn voortduur, en openen de deur voor wetenschappelijke bewijsgeving.

* * *

„Ulieden daarentegen die mijnen naam vreest, zal de Zon der gerechtigheid opgaan, en daar zal genezing zijn onder zijne vleugelen, en gij zult uitgaan en toenemen als mestkalveren, en gij zult de goddeloozen vertreden; want zij zullen asch worden onder de zolen uwer voeten, te dien dage dien Ik maken zal, zegt de Heere der heirscharen" (Mal. 4:2, 3). Met deze woorden, zoo vol wijsheid, heeft de profeet te kennen gegeven, dat de eeuwige Christus, „de Zon der gerechtigheid", nooit werkelijk afwezig is. Jezus heeft voor ons de zekerheid van dit feit bewezen. Te allen tijde zal de Waarheid met haar oneindige openbaarmaking van rustige kracht, zedelijken moed en feilloos onderricht, die genezing en verlossing brengen, zegevieren. Vol van aanmoediging, geeft het volgende couplet van het mooie gezang „Hemelwaarts" uit het Gezangboek der Christelijke Wetenschap (Nu. 136) het onderwerp onzer gedachte in 't kort weer:

Verheugd stijg ik omhoog tot U,
In 't eeuwig, eindloos licht,
Daar ken ik, zooals Gij mij kent,
En zie Uw aangezicht;
Tot eenmaal ruimte en tijd vergaan,
En alle aardsche schijn,
Zal Uw genade met mij gaan,
Zult Gij mijn vrede zijn.

Men wende zich schriftelijk voor inlichtingen aangaande literatuur van de Christelijke Wetenschap (in de Nederlandsche taal uitgegeven) tot: The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Pauses on Paper

IT IS SAID that Sir James M. Barrie refused for some years to have his plays printed because "the reading public would not put in the pauses" which, in his estimation, were the most important elements in his plays. It is not easy to suggest pauses on paper, timing depending so much upon the reader's spontaneous response at the moment. Besides, there is nothing arbitrary concerning the exact place for the most effective pause. We find, however, an occasional dash in printed versions of Barrie's plays which may be taken as a suggestion for a pause. — From "Interpretative Reading," by SARA LOWREY and GERTRUDE E. JOHNSON. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

A Neat Dutch Village in a Crater

ONLY ABOUT sixteen miles west of Statia, lies another island that is hardly more than a volcanic cone. Some people call it Napoleon's cocked hat, for that is what it looks like from the sea. Columbus named it for St. Sabar, and we call it Saba. Columbus made no attempt to anchor here, for he saw only a high rocky coast, overhanging cliffs, and thundering, terrifying surf, and not a sign of an inhabitant. Nor was it inhabited for another hundred years. But in the seventeenth century, the Dutch traders took possession of it. . . .

You didn't know anyone lived there? Well, it's true you can't see anyone, for the Dutch village sits way up high in the bottom of a crater, and is called just that—Bottom. And if you want to visit it you've got to climb the volcano to do so. It's a long hard road, but it is worth the effort.

Saba is an astonishing island. There is no wharf and only the Sabans themselves know the way to read the rocky shore. Everything and everybody must pile into a surfboat, with the skipper taking the short tiller oar, and two seamen in the bow. Then all must wait for just the right wave, it's like riding on a surf board, you see, and then the paddling begins, furious and skilful. But still you're not in! Other seamen on the strip of a shore wade out to their waists and haul the boat to the landing place, called Fort Bay Landing. There's no town here—only a wooden shack, the Custom House, with the Dutch flag flying.

Now up you climb, up and up and up, and the way is rocky and steep. . . . Everything—furniture, food, lumber—all that keeps life going and that builds houses and that clothes the inhabitants travels up the road on top of a Saban's head, or on donkey's back. It is all incredible.

When you reach the rim of the crater, 900 feet from where you started, it is even more unbelievable. You look down upon delightful little cottages painted white, with red roofs, and green shutters, set amid trees, shrubs and flowers—a neat, tidy Dutch village. To the north, towers the summit of the mountain in a swirl of clouds, like plumes on a hat. But Bottom itself, the village in the bottom of the crater, is about a half mile in diameter and is almost completely walled in by the sides of the crater. . . .

The Dutch village appears to be a model of cheerful, democratic living. No house looks any more prosperous than any other: each is attractive and comfortable, and modern as you would wish for yourself. The Governor's house is more spacious and is up-to-date in all its furnishings; but it is no more neat and tidy than any of the cottages. And they all have curtains and table covers designed and embroidered by the women and girls. Fair haired with blue eyes and rosy cheeks, they are the ones who keep the houses and the village the surprising and charming picture it is. They polish the floors, starch the curtains, pick flowers for the vases, and work in the gardens. They do lovely lace work and embroidery, some of which they sell to various American shops through a mail-order system. . . .

The Sabans are master boat-builders. Remembering that every nail, every piece of lumber, every tool and pot of paint has to be carried up 900 feet of a sharp incline, it seems amazing that way up on the heights, the Sabans construct their small boats. Still, there's no other place to do it, for there are no beaches and no level shore. When the small boat (a good deal like a rowboat) is completed, it is lowered under the guidance of sixteen or twenty men, down over the cliffs about 1,500 feet below. The launching of a new fifteen- or twenty-foot boat is an occasion, and the village turns out to celebrate. It takes twenty men to carry it to the top of the cliffs, where they drive a post into the ground, fasten a strong rope to the stern of the boat and around the post, and then let the boat slide down the rope's length. Then down the cliff the men scramble and drive in another hitching post, and the same performance is repeated until the boat reaches the sea level; from there it is carried to a safe depth, and the men jump in, pick up the oars, and so off to sea.—From "Islands on Guard," by HELEN FOLLETT. (New York: Scribner.)

Canteen

It is not only sandwiches and cake,
The pencils, paper, milk and magazines
That cheer the boys on furlough here, and make
Them eager to come back to the canteens,
For everybody has a tale to spin,
Not about landings on some palm-fringed isle,
Long watches and a gray ship gliding in,
But small things, shyly offered with a smile.

They like to talk about the home-town team,
Rock-pools where trout would rise to any bait;
Hay-rides, the taste of strawberries and cream,
And someone, somewhere, hoping, proud to wait.
They also serve, perhaps, who know the way
To listen and remember what they say.

BAYKA RUSSELL

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1944

Petroleum and Pan-Arab Unity Linked to Tour by Syrian Minister

Hull Protests Fund Cut; Foreign Service Curbed

'Full participation' in emergency conferences blocked by small budget, Secretary says—Plea made personally to Committee—Department 'alive to its responsibilities,' and wants to fulfill them.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Refusal by Congress to provide adequate funds for the State Department is handicapping the Government's Foreign Service and restricting America's "full participation" in emergency international conferences, in the judgment of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State.

While the five United States Senators who toured the war fronts returned to declare that the experience and skill of American representatives abroad were not sufficient to protect the nation's interests, the latest action of the House Appropriations Committee is all in the direction of reducing the funds necessary to obtain that experience and skill.

The Committee acted to slash the conference appropriation from a requested $2,500,000 to $1,500,000 and took a substantial bite out of the important traveling facilities of Foreign-Service officers.

Secretary in Personal Plea

Mr. Hull himself made a strong personal appeal to the Committee to give the State Department sufficient finances to have flexibility of diplomatic action for "full participation in accordance with our national interests with other United Nations in international meetings, conferences, congresses, and in less formal cooperative endeavors, as well as to meet initial contributions to international groups.

"The recurring need for such meetings, frequently on short notice, require this additional fiscal latitude. The funds provided for this purpose, I need not assure you, will be meticulously expended."

The Committee radically trimmed this "fiscal latitude" and casually suggested that Mr. Hull might come back another time, if he really wanted to.

Mr. Hull assured the Committee that the "Department of State is alive to its responsibilities. It is alive to its responsibilities of the war and alive to its even harder responsibilities of the peace to follow. It has not relaxed nor will it. It will continue with every facility at its command and with every facility it can enlist to achievement, in co-operation with other nations, of the final goal—a durable and stable world order."

Foreign Service Role

On the role of the Department's Foreign Service and its relationship to other agencies of the Government, the Secretary said:

"International relations have become definitely mixed questions involving political, economic, social and commercial problems, and it is quite impossible to segregate and delimit the duties of representatives of other departments and agencies attached to our missions to a particular class of duties which will not interfere with other classes of duties or overlap duties involving strictly policy questions.

"That multiple representation cannot serve this government as efficiently and effectively as is necessary to the proper conduct of our foreign relations while the representatives are answerable and responsible to various and different branches of the Government other than the agency charged with the conduct of our foreign relations, is recognized and formed the basis for the President's second reorganization plan which amalgamated with the Foreign Service of the United States the former Department of Commerce and agricultural services.

"It is no less important today that the underlying principle be observed. It is obvious that through uniformity and unity of approach there is avoided a weakening in operation and otherwise unavoidable duplication of expense and effort. Any separation of the Foreign Service permitting one or more agencies to budget for part of the Foreign Service will result in a division involving undesirable artificial compartments, loss of efficiency, technical difficulties, and an accompanying loss of morale without compensatory advantages.

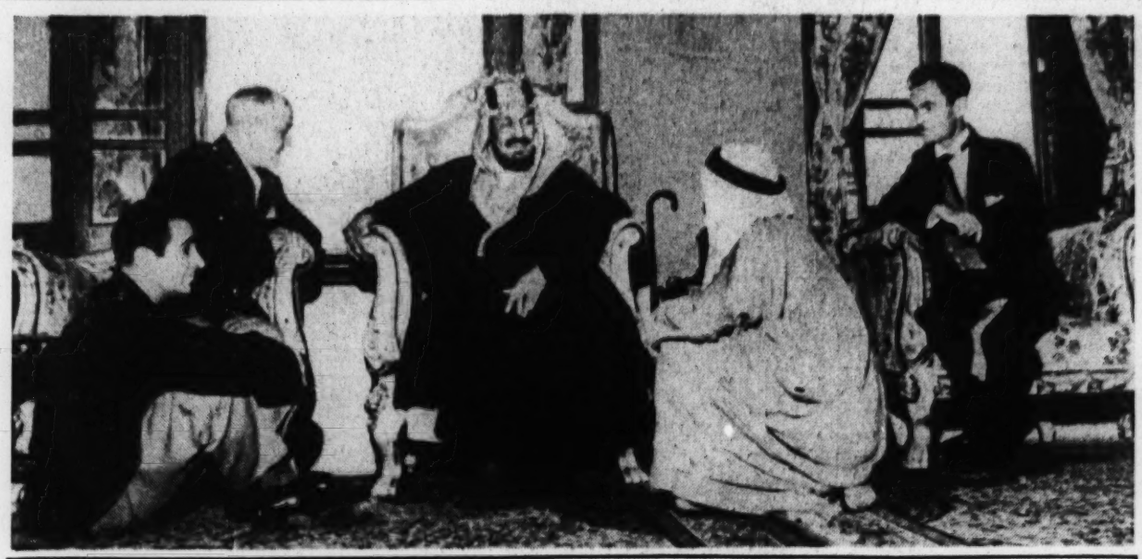
Wide Range of Subjects

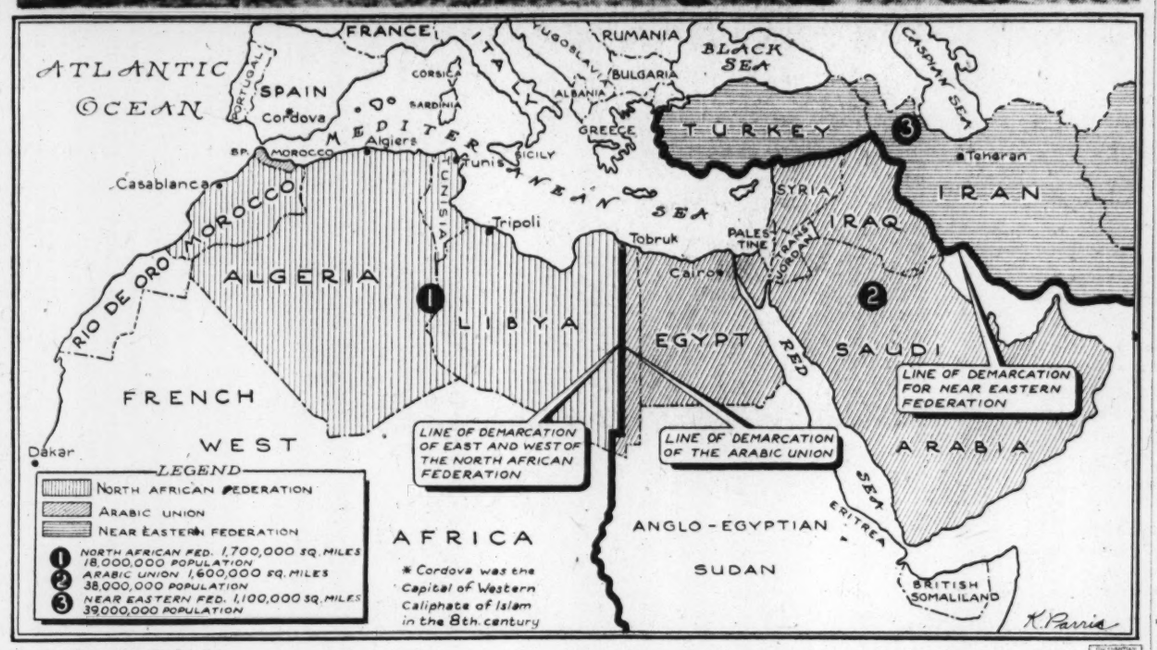
"The Department, through the Foreign Service, now performs work for virtually every branch of the Government, takes up with foreign government officials all questions having to do with American interests, gathers and distributes information on a wide range of subjects, provides fiscal, accounting communications, and other operative facilities for representatives of many agencies who require direct representation abroad. All this is done in the regular course of Foreign Service business without attempting to allocate the cost of the assistance rendered to the numerous departments and agencies served."

However, the House Appropriations Committee also decided that Foreign-Service officers are traveling too much and reduced the proposed fund for this purpose from $1,275,000 to $1,100,000. This is the fund from which must come the expenses of diplomats returning to make firsthand reports to the President and the Secretary.

"Emergency" conferences, for which Mr. Hull asked $2,500,000, are likely to be called on monetary problems, aviation, liberated areas, and a variety of other subjects. If the war in Europe should end during the fiscal year—that is between July 1, 1944, and June 30, 1945—the needs for such meetings will multiply.

If the Department follows the usual practice of executive branches of the Government in such cases it will seek restoration of the items by the Senate Appropriations Committee.





Associated Press; By a Staff Artist

Key Figure in Projected Arab Federation and Possible Geographical Outline

Upper: Maj. Gen. Ralph Royce, American commander in the Middle East, is received by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia in the latter's palace at Jeddah, on the Red Sea. General Royce headed a mission which discussed military and economic matters. Left to right: Lieut. William A. Kalif of the United States Army, General Royce, King Ibn Saud, an interpreter, and American Minister James S. Moose, Jr. Lower: Possible outline for Arab federation of three separate groups joined in a confederacy.

French Issue Vital Topic For Arabia-Algiers Trip

Future of Lebanese Port of Tripoli may be taken up during visit of Mardam—Arabian-American oil deal also faces scrutiny—Egyptians back Moroccans in their movement for independence.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Feb. 19—Petroleum, pan-Arab unity, the fate of France in the Middle East are all thought to be behind the announcement from Damascus that Syrian Foreign Minister Djemil Bey Mardam is to make an important diplomtaic tour taking him from Arabia to Algiers.

His first stop is expected to be Riyadh, Capital of Saudia Arabia, where he undoubtedly will meet with King Ibn Saud. Although it has not been announced, it is believed the Syrian Foreign Minister will seek details of the Arabian-American oil deal, since the Syrian Government is known to be particularly interested in all petroleum questions.

One of two great pipe lines leading from the Mosul oil fields in Iraq passes through Syria and reaches the Mediterranean at the Lebanese port of Tripoli. It would surprise no one here if the Syrians sought to have a portion of the Arabian production carried over their line, even though this would mean constructing a new feeder line northward from the Arabian fields.

Cairo Visit Scheduled

Following his visit to Riyadh, Mr. Mardam is awaited in Cairo, where he apparently is scheduled to hold some talks regarding Pan-Arab union with Premier Nahas Pasha.

Some observers believe that one of the topics which Mr. Mardam may broach is that of the future of the same Lebanese port of Tripoli. Although now part of predominantly Christian Lebanon, Tripoli is overwhelmingly Moslem, and many Syrians feel it should be made more available for Syria. They argue that not only is Tripoli religiously akin to Syrian districts which lie some 25 miles to the north, but that Lebanon already has an excellent port from Beirut and that Syria needs the use of a good Mediterranean outlet such as Tripoli.

It is thought some sort of compromise can be effected, perhaps within the framework of the proposed Pan-Arab union.

Ties Strengthened

In any event, there can be little doubt that Syria and Lebanon are more closely allied in sentiment today than at any time in a number of years, due to their common struggle for freedom from the French overlordship in the Levant.

Mr. Mardam's proposed journey to Algiers is raising the unusual amount of speclation because of many questions still outstanding between Syria and the French, despite the fact that the last six months have seen the French grant very broad concessions to both the Syrians and Lebanese in the matter of home rule. It is admitted that Damascus and Beirut still are far from satisfied, the Syrians particularly hoping to see their country rid of every last vestige of French rule.

For this reason it would not surprise persons in Cairo if the Syrian Foreign Minister were prepared to tell the French National Committee of Liberation in Algiers it must hasten the process of turning Syria over to Syrians, even though it is recognized that wartime conditions make it impossible at the moment for all Allied troops to leave the country.

In this connection, Mr. Mardam may be able to point with advantage to the rising tension between French authorities and Moroccan nationalists. The Moslem peoples, particularly the Egyptians, are taking a growing interest in this tension.

Egyptians Back Moroccans

Just as Egyptian public and official opinion strongly supported the Lebanese people in their fight against the French last fall, so that sympathy now is being given to the Moroccans.

For this reason, some significance is being attached to an article appearing in the local newspaper Balagh, which is one of the organs of the Egyptian Cabinet and which has taken up arms for the initiators of the Moroccan independence movement. Balagh insists this North African movement is very far from having subsided and that it is only the strictest censorship by the French which prevents the world from knowing considerably more regarding this latest stirring in one part of the Moslem world.

Balagh warns that the Moroccan independence movement is not one to be laughed off lightly. "It is not a temporary manifestation which soon will wear itself out," Balagh asserts.

Catroux Visit Cited

The paper also considers it particularly significant that Gen. George Catroux, chief of Moslem affairs in the French Committee of National Liberation, has been sent to Morocco. It says that if it had been a question of dealing with Nazi agents, as Algiers claims, it would not have been necessary to send General Catroux, but rather would have been a job for the security police.

"Sending General Catroux shows clearly that the movement exists in some form, although news of it has been suspended. Furthermore, this movement is of national character and resembles the form taken by the Lebanese crisis," Balagh says.

While Egypt continues to show this increasing concern with North African affairs, another important step toward formation of some sort of pan-Arab union has been taken through talks which have recently ended here between representatives of Egypt and Yemen. These talks bring to a close the first stage of pan-Arab negotiations, since the conversations now have been held between all the countries concerned. The second stage will consist of calling a congress of all Middle Eastern countries, which then will decide the general form such a pan-Arab union should take.

Nuri Pasha es Said, Premier of Iraq and one of the leading supporters of the union movement, has declared such a congress will be summoned shortly.

Moslem Federation Gaining Impetus

By Aram Zelveian

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

The swords of Islam, once unsheathed in conflicts that rocked the Middle East, may be beaten into the plowshares of federation.

The movement to bring together the Arab peoples of the great areas south and east of the Mediterranean has gained much impetus in recent days. Allied plans have stimulated the idea and talk of a United Arabia again is heard as an overtone to solving one of the most perplexing postwar problems.

The British Government appears to favor an Arab federation, which would include Iraq, Syria, Transjordania, Palestine and possibly Saudi Arabia.

Turkey Favors Move

Turkey also has declared itself in favor of an association of Arab states, apparently hoping that the new federation would lean upon its powerful neighbor in the North.

Egyptian politicians are meanwhile seeking to gain control of this inchoate movement.

Ibn Saud, King of Saudi Arabia, has sent agents and observers hither and thither in order to study the situation himself.

Britain's friend, Emir Abdullah of Transjordan, has modestly offered the services of his family to lead any proposed great state.

There are wheels within wheels.

It is as complicated as the interplay of conflicting customs, of differing histories, of varying hopes and aspirations—torn by rivalries which through the centuries have found the same groups at peace and war, as friends and enemies.

Is there a practical solution?

From my own experience throughout the Middle East I have become convinced that a "Moslem confederation" is possible.

Three "regional federations" of the Mediterranean basin of Islam could be formed. They could then be joined in a religious confederation of the regional federations, under the protection of the Allied nations.

Such a regional zone existed in the past, during the disintegration of Islamic empires. Islam then worked toward decentralization rather than trying to unite all the Moslems.

The line of demarcation ran to the south of pure Arabic states, to the west of North African states, and to the North, the Ottoman Turks and Shi'ite Persians. This confederation actually would constitute a bulwark against future wars from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

The proposed Moslem confederation falls into three categorical regional federations:

1. North African Federation, Comprising the states of Morocco (including Spanish Morocco), Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya.

2. Arabic Union, comprising the states of Egypt, Arabia, Palestine, Syria, Iraq (regional cultural autonomy of minority in transjordania and Iraq).

3. Middle Eastern Federation, comprising the states of Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, and (regional cultural autonomy of Minority).

In this proposal of regional federation of federated states within independence and autonomy to exercise its rule within the state in civil, domestic, legislative, and of all the internal affairs of the state.

The external affairs of the states, such as tariff, trade, and foreign affairs, etc., may be coordinated in the representative body of a regional assembly elected and represented by the federated states of the regional federation, to supercede the states and exercise its power on the regional affairs.

The number of the representatives may be elected in equal numbers or on the basis of one representative for a certain number of population.

Allied Advisory Groups

To each of these regional assemblies would be attached a United Nations advisory commission to direct matters of a political and military nature. The political and military matters of an international character would be out of the jurisdiction of the regional assembly and would come under the United Nations advisory council or commission. Certain bases of military importance would put under the control of the trusteeship powers for the defense and the security measures of the federation.

The regional assembly being unable to exercise any authority beyond its federation, there would be a Moslem congress instituted representing the confederation of three regional federations. This Congress would be represented by one delegate from each state of the confederation. Its jurisdiction would supersede the regional assembly only on matters of a religious nature and matters affecting and concerning the national and religious life of Islam.

The Islamic countries would be naturally divided into zones or regional divisions, with one ruling language, similarity in nature, behavior, and philosophy, and with a unique geographical setup. Economic plans would be helpful toward organizing this community. But they would not be sufficient to bring enduring pacification.

The design of a Moslem confederation is intended to give adequate play to these differences, to capialize the similarities, and to weld together the peoples of the Middle East in a co-operative body which cement the peace of one of the most strategic areas in the world.

Federation Plans

No single plan for organization of the Arab world can completely compass the wide range of problems that circle the Mediterranean shores. But the accompanying analysis is printed as a provocative approach to this subject.

The writer, whose long activity in the Middle East included service with Allied military forces, has lectured throughout the United States upon current phases of the Moslem situation.

Army Cuts College Training To Provide Combat Troops

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Army announced plans yesterday to eliminate most of its specialized military training program in colleges, and an education leader predicted "a very serious effect" on schools already hard hit by the war.

Some 110,000 specialized training troops will be transferred from college campuses to combat fields, the War Department said, because draft boards have failed to meet the Army's manpower requirements to the full.

Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council on Education, who made the remark about the seriousness of the action from an educational standpoint, said it would naturally bear hardest on those colleges which have no women students and no Navy contracts.

Except for advanced courses in medicine, dentistry and engineering, the entire ASTP—Army Special Training Program—will be eliminated.

The decision was reached because the Army is 200,000 men short of its goals. The High Command wanted 7,700,000 men in uniform by the end of 1943. It got 7,500,000, the War Department said.

This shortage immediately raised the prospect of another belt-tightening for the draft boards, re-combing files of the deferred, and perhaps more emphasis on speedy induction of fathers heretofore deferred for dependency reasons alone—a reason no longer sufficient under draft procedure.

The ASTP was organized by the Army Dec. 17, 1942.

Soldiers who had gone through basic training and showed special aptitude in technical subjects were enrolled.

It is planned to remove 110,000 men from the colleges before April 1 and reassign them to combat service, leaving 35,000 students. The latter figure includes 5,000 pre-induction students. The 17-year-olds will not be affected.

Increased tempo of offensive operations and "mounting casualties" figured in the decision, too, the Army said. Immediate field replacements are needed, especially the type of personnel in the college training program.

Navy Faced World's Trickiest Weather

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—The Navy Forces which shelled Paramushiro "had some of the world's trickiest weather to contend with," says Lieut. Morgan I. Temple, medium bomber pilot of Mt. Major Lodge, Alton Bay, N. H., who has dropped bombs on Attu, Kiska, and Paramushiro.

"I know from personal experience," he said at the Army Air Force redistribution station No. 1, where he is awaiting a new assignment.

"Once I took off from an Aleutian base and an engine failed," he related. "I was only 400 feet off the ground, so I circled to come back for a landing. In that length of time—less than two minutes—fog had obscured half the runway. It was pouring in like soup. I set her down fast. Seconds later the entire field was closed in."

German Patents Reported Violated

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

German businessmen in Japan have lodged complaints with the Reich Ministry of Finance about violations of German patents by the Japanese.

Representatives of the Japanese branches of the Schering A. G. and Siemens declared that patents which they valued at M 25,000,000 were seized by their Far Eastern allies. It was also reported that Japanese attitude toward German residents in their country has visibly changed since the recent German setbacks in Russia.

All the Comforts of Home In German Pillbox—Almost

WITH THE FIFTH ARMY AT CASSINO, Feb. 4, Delayed. (AP)—A captured Nazi pillbox made a good telephone exchange for one group of American doughboys attacking Cassino.

"It's got everything in it but hot and cold running water," said Sergeant Laurel Bergman of Waverly, Iowa, a wire chief who maintained liaison between forward elements with his field switchboard.

"It was a two-man pillbox and had a foot lever by which you could pump in fresh air through a ventilator. There were two periscopes in the roof. It also had a lever to open a slot in front through which they could poke out their machineguns and sweep the valley. From down there you couldn't pick this pillbox up even with field glasses, it is so well camouflaged."

The pillbox had a shell of steel plate about an inch and a half thick, and this was further protected by layers of concrete and heavy rock. Nothing short of a direct hit by heavy artillery could puncture it.

"It has shelves for ammunition and flares," said Sergeant Bergman, pointing behind another soldier, Pvt. Lloyd Helton of Davis City, Iowa, who was sleeping on the floor of the pillbox.

"There are also two nice wooden seats in here. The Germans could just sit here firing at us, stand up and take a squint through their periscope, then sit down again and shoot some more. They sure had a comfortable life, while it lasted."

The pillbox was typical of dozens built by the Germans in this fortified area in recent months, a positive indication they intended it to bulwark their winter line. After seeing these defenses, you wonder all the more how the doughboys and the tankmen stormed across the barbed wire and minefields in the soggy Rapido River Valley and knocked out these nests. They had to face murderous fire every inch of the way.

"There were some other shelves in here to store food," said Sergeant Bergman, "but all the Germans left behind were two cans of meat, and some crackers. I tried the meat. It tastes like what I imagine horse meat would taste like. I suppose that's their version of our C rations."

The pillbox had an escape hatch behind, but all the Jerries didn't get to use it.

Plane Trees Replace Elms of Long Walk

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Many persons, especially Old Etonians, will think regretfully of the lovely avenue of elm trees which bordered the Long Walk in Windsor Great Park, and have now been felled by order of King George. "Where shall we go for a walk on Sunday afternoons?" Jones minor would say to Robinson minor, and they decide to go to the Copper Horse.

In summer the elms in full foliage were a beautiful sight, but elms do not wear well, and the plane trees which have been planted to take their place, will look very fine when they come to maturity. The Long Walk was started by Charles II and completed by William III. But it is George III seated on a huge copper horse who dominates the views over the park from the rising ground at the end of the Walk.

Japanese in Berlin Band for Raid Aid

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19—Japanese residents of Berlin have been organized into "neighborhood associations" to take part in air raid defense work and also to collect and record "valuable experiences" for publication in Japan, according to a Tokyo domestic radiocast reported to the Office of War Information.

Approximately 300 Japanese residents "centered around the Japanese Embassy" have undertaken this task. "The efficiency of the Japanese activities during air raids is widely recognized among Germans," the Tokyo broadcast said. "With the growing acuteness of the war, Japan and Germany are holding each other's hand more firmly than ever and it is necessary for both of them to advance shoulder to shoulder."

Carroll Gets High Post On Propaganda Front

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18 (AP)—Director Elmer Davis of the Office of War Information announced yesterday the appointment of J. Wallace Carroll as Deputy Director for European Psychological Warfare, with headquarters in Washington.

Eisenhower Hails Soldiers' Zeal

LONDON, Feb. 19 (AP)—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower told a group of enlisted men yesterday during a whirlwind tour of field units in Britain:

"If you can fight as well as you are doing this training, God help the Nazis."

Stopping over in London before continuing his field inspections, General Eisenhower declared:

"I found the troops in good spirit and intensively engaged in efficient training for the big job that lies ahead."

The invasion Commander told a group of officers at a road junction:

"I look to you to really know your men and lead by example. You must be counselors and teachers and not expect the best results by arbitrary methods. All orders must have reason. I want every fighting man to know the intentions of his Commander"

The General travels by special train, carrying his own motor transportation. By radio, he keeps constantly in touch with Headquarters. Air Chief Marshal Sir Arthur Tedder, his Deputy, is accompanying him.

As was his practice in the Mediterranean theater, General Eisenhower is making a particular point of getting into the field to see all units under his command. The longest he ever stayed in Algiers at one time was 13 days.

In inspecting how the men are fed and equipped and in checking on their training and fighting attitude, one of the first things he does is to walk through the kitchens. Next he goes to the medical department to check health records. Then he looks at equipment and guns.

Thus far he has visited air installations and infantry formations, both American and British. He expects to see the Canadians soon.

When he arrives at a station, there are no parades or formal assemblages. Commanding officers are specifically asked to continue regular training schedules.

The task of getting away from the Commander's desk is difficult. General Eisenhower must leave hurriedly and be ready to return at a moment's notice. His convoy has a radio-equipped jeep. Whenever the train stops, technicians immediately plug the train in on through telephone circuit connections with Headquarters.

The General has a fully equipped office on wheels, so his desk work can continue uninterrupted aboard the train.

Asian Army Paper Commends Press

SOMEWHERE IN THE SOUTHWEST PACIFIC (BIS)—Men of the South East Asia Command have a new newspaper called SEAC. The first issue carried a message from the Commander in Chief, Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten. He expressed the hope that the new paper would present the news without fear or favor, and went on to say:

"Let us make no mistake. We are fighting two Fascist dictatorships—Germany and Japan. One of the first acts of fascism in each country has been the suppression of the free press. Nothing is more symbolic of the ideals for which we fight than a free, uncontrolled press, telling the news plainly and honestly, and expressing its views courageously and vigorously."

Schools, Colleges, Home Study

Education

Parents, Teachers Students

A Saturday Page

Movies for Teaching in Schools of Tomorrow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Madison, Wis.

When helicopter commuting and television programs have become as common as apple pie and baseball, our children will all be learning their history, natural science, and even reading at least in part through the medium of the silver screen.

That doesn't mean anything as radical as turning the schools into movie theatres or replacing the teacher with talkies. According to a well-known educator like John Guy Fowlkes, dean of the summer session at the University of Wisconsin, it simply means that, after the war, when American schools will be faced with the task of teaching more in less time, educational films will become increasingly important. "An 18-minute film can do the work of three weeks in lectures and laboratory periods," he asserts.

Today there are more than 5,000 sound projectors in United States schools, Dean Fowlkes points out. Since Pearl Harbor, films have been effectively used in instructing military forces and civilian workers. Of the many examples of the extension of visual education, one of the most remarkable is the growth, since its founding in 1913, of the Wisconsin Bureau of Visual Instruction, owner of more than 13,090 different educational films, the largest variety in any American educational film library.

A complete distribution and servicing center, the bureau buys educational films, selecting them carefully for suitability to classroom use, and sends them out to schools throughout the Northwest and more distant states, renting them at minimum rates. All films, when returned, are scrutinized by trained inspectors and repaired, if necessary, before they are rented again.

Having pioneered in educational film distribution with Department of Agriculture productions, such as "The 17-Year Locust" and "Milk and Honey," the National Government is now issuing war education film in rapid succession. Industry, too, has found that motion pictures on the romance of glass, the preparation of frozen food, and other subjects are effective ways to gain the good will of the younger generation.

Definite Age Group

Unlike most Hollywood productions, educational films are designed not for general appeal, but for definite age and intelligence groups. The topic is selected and the scenario written to correlate with the educational aims of the school curriculums. Generally produced "on the scene of action," whether it is the Alaskan mines or Buenos Aires harbor, classroom films make use of many unusual techniques. The growth of a plant can be shown through "lapse time" photography. Scientific theories can be explained with familiar symbols in animated drawings. The use of miniature models, slow motion shots, and motion pictures taken through a special microscopic device are also effective in putting across facts and ideas.

In comparison to the 1,000 foot per reel length of the average movie, the educational film generally has about 400 feet to the reel. Made on smaller, 16mm, non-inflammable film, the best classroom features run about 20 minutes, leaving time during the class period for explanation and discussion. Not designed to be a self-contained unit of a substitute for the teacher, classroom motion pictures should be a stimulus to questions, increased interest in the subject, and further reading, Dean Fowlkes and other authorities emphasize.

Introducing Films

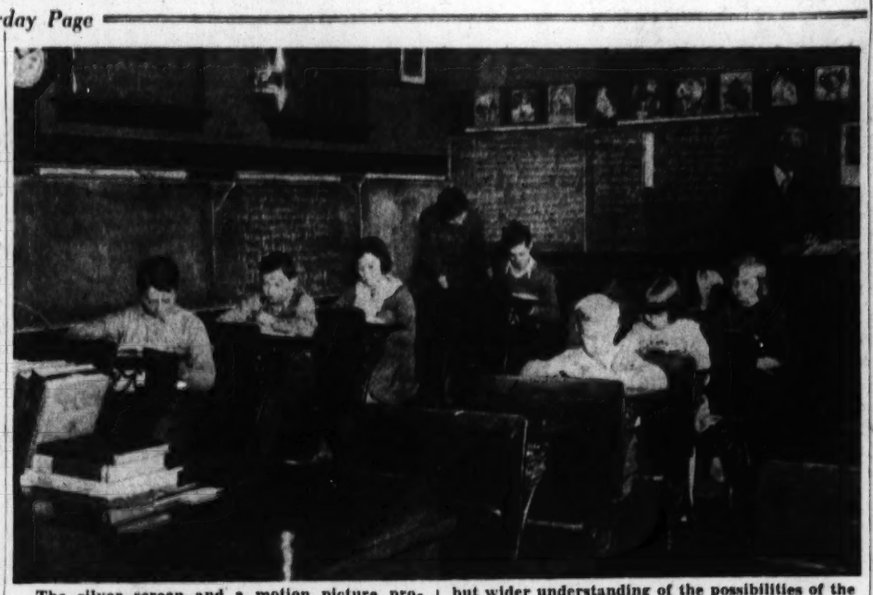
"We have as many conferences as possible with teachers who are using visual instruction in their classes. However, the best way to show them the correct use of films is, we have found, to use films in the summer courses and education classes which the teachers themselves attend," Freeman H. Brown, acting chief of the Wisconsin Bureau of Visual Instruction, explains.

Pupil reaction proves the value of educational films in American schools.

"I like 'The Life of the Ants,' because I learned they eat and work just like human beings," says one second grader.

"I never could understand the molecular theory in physics," remarks another girl, "but the way it was shown in the class movies we had made it clear, because they used little balls to represent the molecules."

"We learn a lot about textile chemistry and design in our classes at the Bureau of Visual Instruction," one college senior in home economics points out.



The silver screen and a motion picture projector are working wonders in hundreds of rural schools like this throughout the United States, but wider understanding of the possibilities of the educational film in teaching is needed. Teacher education classes and summer courses help do this.

A library in film, the "books" all ready to be sent out to American schools. This is a portion of the large motion-picture collection owned by the Wisconsin Bureau of Visual Instruction.

It's Fun Giving Parties For the Little Ones

All in the Family

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Have you ever had your little son or daughter exclaim: "Oh, Mommy, how much longer do I have to wait before I can have a party?"

Did your heart double its beat? Did you have qualms about starting in for another offspring? Well it's fun giving parties for juveniles, if you don't let it get you down.

I suppose I can be termed a "Veteran Mother" by now, having a 13-year-old and having been through many parties, so that when my young cherub of six popped the question this year, I just sat back and replied most complacently, "Why, my pet, we shall give a delightful party."

* * *

About a week before the festive occasion, small Bob and I sat down to plan our party and with pencil and paper, we proceeded to tabulate the guests. I let him select his own guests and discovered they were his everyday companions. It was Chick in the big house down the street, Sally from around the corner, Barbara, her younger sister, Billy from somewhere else, and so forth. These were the children with whom he shared his daily joys and sorrows, so what could be more natural than to invite them to his party. When he had exhausted his list of eligibles, I casually suggested an invitation to Cousin Ann and Cousin John, who lived some distance away and whom we saw only at rare intervals. We finally simmered the guest list down to ten, the age group being from five to seven. There is nothing like analogous interest at a party.

Our next step was to plan the kind of games that we would play. From past experience, I knew that starting with quieter games and working up to the more boisterous ones is the wiser course. An old favorite of "Button Button, Who has the Button," was placed at the head of the list. Our second was a "Peanut Hunt," for this gives them a chance to stretch their legs and regain their natural position of perpetual motion. Children just love the competition this game affords and of course the one who retrieves the most peanuts gets a prize. "Musical Chairs" was a gem to introduce next. It is lively and tuneful and promotes alertness. "Blind Man's Buff" was the last on our list and it, too, is a great favorite in this age scale. This concluded the list of games and we proceeded to prizes.

We selected another day for our shopping spree in the Dime Store and since it was Bob's party, I felt it was his prerogative to select the prizes, so with an occasional helpful suggestion from me, there was no better time to promote initiative and responsibility in my offspring.

* * *

For the girls, we selected dolly wardrobe cut-out books, drawing books, sewing kits, dolly clothes, housekeeping units of cooking utensils, laundry sets and cleaning appliances. For the boys, simple airplane construction kits, bird cut-out books, marbles, boats, soldiers, forts and a magnet and magician's set. All constructive and imaginative toys.

Colorful napkins and tablecloths laid a foundation for an inviting table setting. Paper baskets filled with tidbits supported each plate and of course comical party hats were just the last word. An appropriate favor to welcome each guest was a pencil with the personalized touch of his or her name engraved upon each.

A simple menu, consisting of tiny dainty sandwiches and a drink of some kind, topped off, of course, with ice-cream and cake, capped the climax to a happy day.

You will be repaid tenfold, dear reader, when you take that little extended hand at the door on the way out and hear each tired but happy voice say, "Thank you, kindly, for inviting me to the party. I've had a lovely time."

Which Is Correct?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Question: I feel encouraged to set before you a grammatical problem that puzzles me. In the following sentence, will you supply the correct form of the verb "to be"? "Neither he nor I —— fond of driving."

Answer: Here it is: "Neither he nor I am fond of driving." And here are some more: "Either you or he is the giver," "Either he or you are mistaken," "Neither the President nor the Senators are in favor of the measure." Do you see the rule? The verb agrees with the nearer subject. Note, however, that you are taking each subject in turn here. Suppose you join them with a *both . . . and*. Now you are thinking of them together: Both he and I *are* fond of driving. The verb is plural, third person.

* * *

Question: Which is correct? 1. This datum is, 2. This data is, or 3. These data are.

Answer: *Data* is a word taken over bodily from the Latin, *datum*, and is plural in form, meaning collectively the material on hand as a basis for discussion. When brought into the language, therefore, it called for a plural verb and modifier. Your Number 3 would be correct in this case. However, the English language is a living means of communication, flexible and constantly changing. *Data* was continually thought of as a unit of material, singular in concept, as is permissible with collective nouns. "Data *is*" made its persistent way into the language,—and with it "*This* data." You are grammatically correct if you stay with "These data are," but those who prefer to say "This data is" have no less authority than Webster's Second Edition (the chosen word-guide of this paper, also) to back them. Webster says: "Although plural in form, *data* is not infrequently used as a singular; as, this data has been furnished for study and decision."

Write the Education Editor

Through the Editor's Window

Taking Over a Postwar World

By Millicent Taylor

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We tell our children that they will make tomorrow's world. Do we help them to see that it won't be made merely by pushing buttons and throwing readymade switches?

The best way we can help them is to encourage in them the vision, imagination, and courage that makes pioneers, according to Charles F. Kettering in an article "Education Begins at Home," picked up by the Reader's Digest from the Jan. 1, 1944, School and Society. Through vision, he says, they "will see things as they really are." Through imagination they "will dream greatly of things that may be." Through courage they will "act boldly to make their dreams come true."

But these are mere words unless implemented with action. To prepare for building tomorrow's world children must be taught to think, and they need to start learning in the home. They must be encouraged at home to explore. "Every incident of the day should be an expedition into the familiar unknown," Mr. Kettering brings out. A roller skate loses a wheel, a cake falls in the oven, a bicycle breaks down: what made it do that? The habit of searching out answers is of far more importance than the objects themselves, and let them search out the answers in their own way, he advises. There is usually more than one way to do a thing well.

We must help them to see that there are great challenges ahead. In a world of electric buttons and Grand Coulee dams there are still vast physical problems to be solved—floods, famines, weather and climate. They must realize this. Also there are symphonies to be composed, and other things as important. These are for our young people to achieve, Mr. Kettering points out, and they cannot be achieved without self-discipline and intelligent preparation.

Courage thrives on facing "a first-class difficulty" and mastering it. There is the courage that bursts forth to meet an emergency. There is the courage that is steadfast and enduring in the face of failures and rebuffs. The airplane, the telephone, the air brake were put across by this second kind of courage.

The author adds one more priceless point: We must teach our youngsters the value of making good use of their spare time, he says. The Wrights ran a humble bicycle shop for a living, but they dreamed up and built an airplane in their spare time. Most people who have been genuine pioneers in any field have learned how to use their spare time.

Vision, imagination, courage, and what might be called persistence—these in their practical applications are discussed by Mr. Kettering in this brief article which we recommend to all who are working with youngsters. These qualities are the stuff of pioneers, the stuff that together with a working religion is essential if our boys and girls are to step forward clear-eyed and clear-minded into a postwar world they would win for their own.

Student Exchange Stressed In Watson's Education Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—An organized exchange of "young people between homes," to be carried on by collaboration of American institutions with those in other countries, is favored by Thomas J. Watson, President of International Business Machines Corporation, upon whom the annual award of the New York Academy of Public Education was bestowed at a dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here last night. The award is given for "distinguished service in the field of public education."

While recipients in former years have usually been those who are more directly connected with the field of education, the honor went to Mr. Watson this time "in recognition of his efforts to bring about a better understanding among nations as a basis of international good will and understanding," Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase, President of the Academy, announced.

In his speech of acceptance Mr. Watson emphasized that he had always been a believer in having industry develop a follow-up educational program for boys and girls from high schools and colleges. The International Business Machines Corporation, he added, has carried on this supplementary training for 30 years with profitable results.

Profitable Investment

"We hear and read a great deal about the expense of carrying on our schools and colleges," Mr. Watson continued. "I do not think we should think of it in terms of expense. State and local officials, industry and taxpayers, should think of it as an investment—the best investment that we can make in developing improved conditions for our people and in promoting and preserving our form of government.

"The boys and girls in our schools and colleges are the most important part of our human assets, because the development of our country will be in their hands, and it is our obligation to have them well prepared to meet the challenge.

"On what we do for them in the way of education will depend the preservation of our form of government, which for our people has proved to be the best possible form of government. The improvement in the situation and condition of the masses of our people and the spreading of prosperity on a basis commensurate with the ability of individuals to contribute to the development of our policies and to our progress as a nation will depend upon the opportunity for preparation which we afford to our young people."

Mr. Watson urged co-operation in increasing financial backing for education, stressing that "there is no saturation point in education," but that continually expanding funds are needed to provide new school facilities and salaries for teachers and administrative officials, permitting them to extend their knowledge.

Greater Exchange Needed

"We have experimented in this country with the exchange of professors and students between our own and other countries," he recalled. "I am convinced that this experiment has been a success. But we have to find ways and means of very greatly increasing this type of education.

"There has been some experimenting done among different countries in the exchange of young people between homes, but we have not gone into it in an organized way here. We should work out a scientific plan whereby a young man or young woman from some other country will come to us for a period of three or six months or more, depending on conditions, and live in an American home.

"In turn, a young man or young woman from that home will go and live in some home in another country. We may find that in living in homes rather than in dormitories, they broaden their education and acquire it more readily."

During vacation periods, he suggested that larger numbers of young people be sent to different countries. While these may not be things that can be done at once, they should be looked to as part of the necessary practical training for life among inter-dependent nations, he held.

Appreciation of Mr. Watson's service in combining shrewdness with idealism in what was termed the "bread and butter aspect of diplomacy" was expressed by Dr. J. B. Condliffe, Associate Director of the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Foundation for International Peace.

Count Richard N. Coudenhove-Kalergi, leader of the movement for a United States of Europe, urged European union as a basis for lasting peace, "assuring for all Europeans a common bill of rights," giving the nations of Europe the opportunity to "continue their colorful diversity in matters of civilization, constitution, religions, education, and tradition."

Exhibit Proves Calligraphy Serious and Dignified Subject

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—The origin of individual handwriting—often baffling to one's most understanding friends—is, after all, a serious and dignified subject, according to an exhibit of American calligraphy which opened here at the Grolier Club, where it will continue until March 7. The exhibition, sponsored by the American Institute of Graphic Arts and the Club, is the first of its kind designed to give a comprehensive view through a background of copybooks and source materials dating from 1570 of "Why Americans write the way they do."

Whether one's handwriting leans toward the rich, "foliage" type, the lean and sinewy, the enigmatically ethereal or is just plain "John Doe," there seems to be a precedent. What the professors have had to say about penmanship here and abroad is indicated at the show by generously illustrated texts from the writing masters of London, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere.

One of the unforgettable items is a Colonial treasure from Harvard College Library. It is entitled "The writing-master's amusement: A new alphabet in knot-work adorned with a variety of scripture written in all the hands of Great Britain and embellished with borders, the whole performed with the pen."

"The man who amused himself over a period of seven years producing this was master of the South Writing School, Boston," an official of the Club stated, "and from the fact that he stipulated that John Hancock was to have the first refusal of this piece, if offered for sale, it is supposed that Hancock was a pupil and friend."

British bibliography is represented by the only known copy, according to the Club, of Beachesne and Baildon's "books containing divers sortes of hands," published at London in 1570.

Mid-seventeenth writing among the educated colonists of this country is shown in a section containing a facsimile of William Bradford's writing of the "Mayflower Compact."

The exhibition gets into its full stride in the Nineteenth Century with the rising commercial influence and its demand for a good, business "hand."

Then came P. R. Spencer and his five writing sons out of which something called Spencerian arose and became standard.

Thus, handwriting flourished, revolutionized, reformed and waxed strong until it reached its present "perfect" stage—or isn't it?

Report on Children Tells of No Books In Some Southern Hill Sections of U. S.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Feb. 19—There are whole districts in the isolated hill sections of the southern highlands of the United States where there is not one book available for children, according to a report of the Books for Children project of the Save the Children Federation.

In announcing a drive for suitable books to be distributed among these children at Christmas, the report says that before the Federation undertook the task of aid in these regions some children "did not bother to learn to read" because suitable books—picture books, books of nature, song, adventure—were never available.

Stressing the deterrent to juvenile crime that proper books provide, the Federation has asked that suitable books be contributed to be divided among 50,000 children in these areas. Along with the book that will be given to each child will go a toy, a warm Christmas garment, and candy.

"America's tomorrow can be only as strong as her today's children," the report continues, and recalls that it was from such mountain territory that Cordell Hull and Sergeant Alvin C. York came.

Books may be sent to the Santa Claus Party Workshop, 482 Park Avenue, New York City, the Federation announced, where further information regarding the service may be obtained.

OPA to Lower Fruit-Price Level

WASHINGTON, Feb. 19 (AP)—The Office of Price Administration Feb. 18 acted to reduce "appreciably" under last year's levels the prices housewives pay for fresh citrus fruits.

The agency announced new ceiling prices for all sales prior to retail and said they would be translated into savings for consumers about the middle of March.

Today's action, based on a directive from Economic Stabilizer Fred M. Vinson, provides for retail sales of the fruit by the pound instead of the dozen. The directive calls for season-long national average retail prices as follows: oranges 9.5 cents a pound, grapefruit 8 cents, and lemons 13.5 cents.

OPA said prices a year ago were considerably above the new level.

Regional and district offices of OPA will announce retail prices for specific localities next month.

Despite the planned reduction at retail, growers will get a higher return under the new regulation. This is effected by trimming "middleman" profit.

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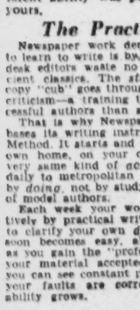

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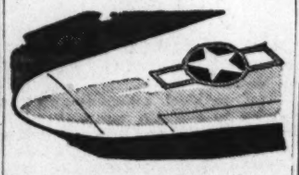

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Saturday Page

The Metropolitan's Revivals

By Oscar Thompson

New York

Its 10 revivals all achieved and its nine new singers all introduced, the Metropolitan opera season has arrived at a convenient moment for stock-taking. The week just ended was its thirteenth, and although there are seven still to go, these will be occupied by repetitions of works already given, the return of a few perennials that have not yet been performed, and by the remaining segments of the "Ring des Nibelungen."

Of the revivals, the four most discussible were Verdi's "Falstaff," Bellini's "Norma," Offenbach's "Les Contes d'Hoffmann" and Debussy's "Pelléas et Mélisande," all of which have been reported in these letters. "Falstaff" had been absent from the repertoire for four years, "Norma" for five, "Hoffmann" for six, and "Pelléas" for only two.

These are all difficult operas to present and none of them has remained steadily on the active list. "Pelléas" was continued for 11 seasons at the time Edward Johnson and Lucrezia Bori had the name parts, but has not fared so well since. "Hoffmann" went on for eight seasons after it was revived in 1924-25. With Rosa Ponselle in the title role, "Norma" was given in five consecutive seasons, beginning with 1927-28. To date, the most that "Falstaff" can boast was three, starting with 1924-25.

♪ ♪ ♪

The history of these works seems to stamp them as "occasional" offerings, too interesting to be neglected, too limited or specialized in their appeal (save as it may be enhanced by exceptional artists) to endure repeated repetition, season after season. They are not sure-fire, like "Aïda," "Faust," "Rigoletto," "Lohengrin," "Il Barbiere," "La Traviata," and nearly a score of others. There has been little in the initial success of the current revivals to indicate that they have entered upon a new day, save as they have been included (along with operas that do not have to be revived) in the all-embracing curiosity of great numbers of entirely new opera enthusiasts.

"Falstaff" is an ensemble opera and much depends on its conductor. Sir Thomas Beecham achieved over-all results superior to the individual accomplishments of the singers, who in some respects—particularly as concerned the distaff side of the cast—gave color to the complaint that we are hearing opera with operetta voices.

♪ ♪ ♪

"Norma," to the contrary, is essentially one singer's opera—it stands or falls by the prowess of the soprano in its title role. There was cause at this revival to note that the musical leadership was not what it was when Tullio Serafin held the baton, but if "Norma" wanes and disappears from the repertoire in a season or two it will not be because Cesare Sodero brought to it only a routine competency. There is earnest effort, and some very good vocalization on the part of Zinka Milanov, but there also is too much that is labored and variable in her production, and too much that is wooden in her acting, conscientious though it is, to keep the opera alive.

"The Tales of Hoffmann" is fantasy. This "Hoffmann" may continue a while because of the curious appeal of its libretto, even more than because of Sir Thomas' very able musical direction, though too much of it is played in semi-darkness. The singing never rises above the second rate.

"Pelléas et Mélisande" was warmly applauded at the first performance. To date, it has had but one repetition. Emil Cooper's musical leadership is assured and adroit. Some may think it is too emphatic and too dramatic, but others approve of the further externalization of Debussy's music drama under such expert guidance. But the musical direction of Louis Hasselmans was by no means the governing factor in the "run" that "Pelléas" achieved when it was first produced at the Metropolitan. There was much more concern for the stage. Now, with the admirable Pelléas of Martial Singher, that interest in the stage has been at least partly restored. But will the frail Mélisande of Bidu Sayao—more doll-like than mysterious—weather the scrutiny of successive performances?

Of the other revivals and resumptions — Puccini's "Gianni Schicchi," Thomas' "Mignon," Verdi's "Un Ballo in Maschera" and "Rigoletto," Mascagni's "Cavalleria Rusticana," and Leoncavallo's "Pagliacci"—it may be said that they have slid into their old places in the scheme of things. In some instances, the only surprise is that they have ever been out of the repertoire. But the conducting of "Mignon" by Sir Thomas and of "The Masked Ball" by Bruno Walter will be remembered.

Nora Kaye in "Dim Luster"

Tributes to Tudor

I—Nora Kaye

By Margaret Lloyd

It is the little human touches that endear Antony Tudor's ballets to Nora Kaye, Ballet Theater's top made-in-America ballerina. It is because they spring from human experience and are linked to what is commonly known and felt that she loves to dance in them. It is the Tudor ballets that awoke her from an apathetic attitude toward ballet as merely decorative to sincere devotion to ballet as an expressive art.

Miss Kaye is the self-tortured Hagar of "Pillar of Fire," which part she created, as she later did the smart and sparkling Lady With Him in "Dim Luster." She created also (in the United States) the comedy role of the Russian Ballerina in "Gala Performance" (done by Peggy van Praagh in England); and has been, in Markova's absence, working on Juliet, a part she is more than likely to make, in her own way, her own.

That smoldering intensity she brings to Hagar is felt again in her unhappy bride-to-be of "Lilac Garden" (only recently undertaken). "Lilac Garden" was, in fact, her first Tudor ballet (she was one of the guests) and the real beginning of her career. When she began to work with Tudor her eyes were opened. She began to work with her mind.

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"All of a sudden everything changed, my whole opinion of ballet," she told the writer in New York last fall when "Dim Luster" had just been produced. "His approach was so different from anything I had known. When he is creating, every step is considered in relation to what is the logical thing for the character to do.

"I danced in 'Dark Elegies' that first season (1940), too. And the atmosphere was so strange, so exalting, it was like going through a ritual. If it is done well, you don't feel like taking curtain calls after that ballet. It doesn't feel like a theater performance at all."

Hagar, her first starring role, is to date her favorite. Under Tudor's direction she was able to indicate because she was able to understand how a young girl in Hagar's position might behave. Technically, the part is based on extreme tension graded to relaxation, she said. It is largely done with the chest—sunken, closed in, at first, with the feeling of inferiority and frustration, when she believes her younger sister has won the affections of the man she loves; expanding with hope and love in his presence, and completely open, free, in the final reunion with him. The arms, which have hung limp with hopelessness, or tense with fear and revulsion during the bitter episode with the vicious young man who tempts her, are, in the closing pas de deux, uplifted with joy. There is no conventional port de bras. There is nothing conventional about a Tudor ballet.

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"'Dim Luster' is fun to do," the young (and very young) artist said. "But it is also hard work. It is interesting but difficult to go from the girl in the ballroom to the memory, and get the change of steps, tempo, mood and character. For instance, in the first memory, It Was Spring, I have to be a lot younger, and all the action has to show that I am younger, gayer, livelier. Then the break is so short. Almost abruptly I have to change back to the older, more sophisticated girl at the ball.

"And after my partner's [Hugh Laing] memory interlude, She Wore a Perfume—I love the way the girl walks off tucking the handkerchief [the scent of which has brought back the memory] in her glove. It is little things like that—smoothing the hair away from the face, putting a hairpin in, fixing a tie, just the way it is in life, that help to make Tudor's characters so real. Since I have worked with him I have become more aware of all kinds of movement in people. He is very perceptive.

"Another thing I like about Tudor—he gives you an opportunity to share in the creation of a role. He has the general outline, all the steps, the shadings, breaks, controls—knows just what he wants to do and how to it. But if you think what you are doing feels wrong in rehearsal, he lets you do what you would like to do, and if he thinks it is an improvement, but not unless he does, he accepts it.

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"Everything is so right in a Tudor ballet. Nothing is extraneous. He has an instinctive feeling for drama. The music is so much a part of it, too. In 'Lilac Garden' [Chausson's "Poème"] the movement is more pulled out—never stops dead—just the way the violin solo sounds. If piano, as in 'Dim Luster' [Strauss's "Burleske"] the movement is lighter, 'pickier,' like the music. 'Dark Elegies,' of course, is done chiefly to the voice [Mahler's "Kindertotenlieder"] and the movement goes way beyond, carries out into space, just as the voice does."

Nora, who was born and brought up in New York, was no child prodigy. When she was taken to her first dancing class at the age of 4, she cried all the way through.

Her mother, who had named her for the heroine of "A Doll's House," must have had definite ambitions for her child, and considerable perseverance, for when Nora was 9 she entered her in the School of the Metropolitan Opera Ballet, under Rosina Galli.

"And it meant no more to me," the now-famous dancer said, "than taking piano lessons does to most children."

About a year later she began to study with Fokine, and in him found her first inspiration. "Without realizing how great he was, I seemed to sense it," she said.

Meanwhile she was appearing in the children's ballet, as a page or gnome or other fanciful creature. She enjoyed being on the stage, listening to the singers, hearing the operas. She responded naturally to music, all the arts, but what appealed to her most was theater.

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"It was like a game to me, not art," the dancer recalled, "a game of contest. I wanted to excel. As a result I worked hard and got a strong technique. I learned all the Fokine classics (I had two lessons with him a week) so that the feeling for tradition was ingrained in me. But all the while I was absorbing the atmosphere I was completely unaware of ballet evolution, or its possibilities." (She was not yet 15.)

By the time she was 15 she was a regular member of the Metropolitan corps de ballet. After the first season she left the company for musical comedy, thinking that would be more exciting, and appeared in "Stars in Your Eyes" and other Broadway shows.

"I forgot ballet. It didn't seem as important to me as theater. And when Ballet Theater started rehearsals, I joined only because most of my friends were joining."

It was then she reversed the usual process by changing her Russian patronymic, Koreff, to the more American sounding Kaye. "Because," she said, "I thought an American dancer ought to have an American name."

This was the preparation for today's Tudor Heroine. The strong technique and sure knowledge of tradition equipped her for successful performance in the classical ballets, though to this writer she is never as completely at home in them as in the modern works. It formed the basis for advancement into new fields of movement.

Miss Kaye excels in the dark-toned contralto roles, the gypsies of "Aleko" and "Capriccio Espagnol," to go outside the Tudor repertory. She is a clever comedienne. But she reaches the summit of achievement in the dramatic Tudor role. She is by nature and development a Tudor dancer. And a Tudor dancer is an intelligent dancer, perforce.

Brush and Pencil Portray War

By Dorothy Grafly

Philadelphia

The "Fighting Art" exhibition at the Art Alliance is more than a display of sketches or pictures made during the war; it is the story of the use of art in war.

Paintings and sketches, in fact, seem far less significant than posters, publications of the various services in which the work of artists plays an important part; instructional pamphlets and leaflets; pocket guides for overseas troops and blown-up photographs of actual combat.

What the show tells is the story of the artist, whether armed with a gun, a brush or a camera; of the artist not only as historian but as propagandist.

The entrance hall is filled with a blare of posters from billboard to bulletin board size. One room is papered with publications of the Army, Navy and Marines, camp newspapers primarily, that are illustrated with everything from pin-up girls to George Baker's cartoons and comic strips. For here art has gone to war, and although the objective is grim, the means of achieving it often is expressed with a smile.

The cartoon viewpoint, in fact, not only enlivens news publications, it becomes the teaching agent in instructional pamphlets for the armed forces. Its technique is used by Lieut. R. Osborn in books on naval aeronautics, and it enlivens pocket guides of other lands issued to all Army and Navy overseas troops.

Nor is photography relegated to second place. One of the most interesting lessons in design may be found in a gallery devoted entirely to photographic blow-ups of planes, parts of planes, parachutes, and aerial warfare both in and from the air. War is shown to possess a design vigor that often may be caught with more telling effect by the camera than by the brush, if the eye behind the lens knows what to look for.

Art plus photography yields the significant war contribution made by the Disney Productions, reflected in the present exhibition by original sketches for Disney's "Victory Through Air Power," "Saludos Amigos," and "Education for Death," an example of propaganda for democracy.

Cartoons are not confined to American comics which, almost en masse, have gone to war. Included are political cartoons by Antonin Pelc of Czechoslovakia, and Chinese cartoons by Jack Chen.

The artists represented range in rank from Capt. George Harding to Private Paul R. Ellsworth in active service on Guadalcanal. A spirited group of sketches of sailors comes from Joe Richards, Deck Officer at the New Orleans Port of Embarkation.

Other painters in the armed services include Sergeant Albert Gold, Lieut. Mitchell Jamison, Sergeant Hebert H. Laidman, Sergeant Victor P. Donahue, U. S. M. C., Pvt. Paul R. Ellsworth, U. S. M. C., and what is, perhaps, the most famous sketch of the war, that made by an unknown artist of a stretcher party on Guadalcanal. Found in an ambulance behind the front lines during the Matanikan River battle, Oct. 8, 1942, and dated the same day, it was so illegibly signed that its authorship remains a mystery.

Reactions to war, also included in the exhibition, come from William Gropper, who gives his version of "The Invaders" and "Concentration Camp"; Ben Shahn, whose "Starving Calcutta Family" in white and brown is one of the striking canvases; Lewis Daniels, Leon Karp, Joep Nicolas, Sozonov, Paul Sample, who gives first-hand sketches of air and sea warfare in the Pacific, George Plante and others.

Even child artists are represented in a group of sketches made by children in Occupied France, and smuggled out. The Cross of Lorraine figures prominently in these drawings.

The Great Lyle

By Harold Hobson

London

My earliest theatergoing was in provincial music halls: Little Tich (those enormous boots), George Lashwood (faultless evening dress), Fred Kitchen (not over-provided with teeth)—these were the familiar histrionic names of my childhood. But nowadays music halls know me no more, except occasionally when they house a circus or a conjuror. To these I take my young daughter.

So it was that one Friday evening recently found us groping round Hackney in the blackout, searching for the Empire, where, it was reliably reported, the Great Lyle would cause a lady to vanish into thin air, enable another lady to walk through a sheet of solid glass, and make a crystal clock stop at any hour named by the audience.

This remarkable series of events had already started when we arrived, so we are not quite certain what precisely were the Magical Milliner, the Flying Gramophone, nor even the Magic Chocolates. But with an Indian Fable, and the Regal Rising (a card rises out of the pack in a glass jar) we rallied our attention, and concentrated it upon the Great Lyle himself (memories of Lashwood—faultless evening dress!)

The present age is not, I think, outstanding for first-rank inventive magicians. Yet even if you think you know how they do their tricks they will probably baffle you. By this I mean that the Great Lyle completely baffled me. It was my opinion, for example, that the Regal Rising was done by means of a piece of silk string: but the Great Lyle performed the trick in circumstances that, so far as I could see, allowed no scope for string whatever, whether silk or any other kind. So in humility I withdraw from the subject of modern conjurors, freely and indeed gratefully admitting that I at any rate cannot see through them.

Edinburgh Exhibitions

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Edinburgh

An exhibition arranged by the French Committee of National Liberation in co-operation with the British Council has been shown in the Scottish National Gallery under the title, "A Century of French Art," dating from 1840 to 1940.

Especially fine is a collection of paintings by Monticelli. There is a magnificent Corot from the Glasgow Art Gallery, a large collection of Gauguins, and an impressive Delacroix. Van Gogh, Degas, and Monet are well represented. Modern French painters, shown in a gallery by themselves, include Matisse, Dufresne, Ségonzac, Braque, Renoir, and Vuillard.

In the Royal Scottish Academy the sixty-fourth exhibition of the Royal Society of Painters in Water Colors is being held in conjunction with one of the periodical exhibitions of pictures belonging to the Scottish Modern Arts Association. The Modern Arts Association is still homeless, in spite of agitation on the part of artists and laymen alike. The exhibition makes more apparent than ever the need for a permanent home for some of the treasures.

The Water Color Society holds a high place in the art of Scotland. The President, A. E. Borthwick, R. S. A., has some fine landscapes and a delicate study of a young girl. David Foggie shows some interesting landscapes, and there is a characteristic painting by William MacTaggart and a number of colorful Arctic landscapes by Isobel Hutchinson. Among the older painters is a joyous work by John Duncan, "On the Wing of the Morning."

The exhibition was opened by Lady Linlithgow who made her first public appearance since her return from India. Three flower paintings by her were on exhibition, painted while she was on a visit to Bhutan.

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Alpha P Cem ¼e	1	19	19	19	— ⅛
Amal Leather	3	3	3	3	+ ⅛
Amerada Pet 3½e	2	83⅞	83¼	83¼	— ¼
Am Bosch (¼e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Am BrakeS 1.80g	2	42¼	41⅝	42¼	+ ⅛
Am Cable & Rad	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
Am Can 3	2	83¼	83	83¼	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	7	35½	35⅛	35½	— ⅛
Am C&F pf 1.41¼g	3	71½	71½	71½	— ½
Am Ch & Cable½e	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	
Am Crystal Sug 1	2	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
Am Distill	36	110	109¼	110	
§ Am Distill sted	3	49¾	49½	49¾	+ ¼
Am Encaus Tiling	1	2½	2½	2½	
Am For Pow	2	5¾	5¾	5¾	+ ⅛
Am&FPS7pf 13⅞k	2	81½	81½	81½	— ⅛
Am&FP 2pf	3	19½	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
AmHomePd 2.40a	2	66⅞	66¾	66¾	— ⅛
Am Ice	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
Am Locom 3½g	24	16¼	16⅛	16¼	+ ⅛
Am M&Fdy .80	3	14¾	14⅝	14¾	
Am Metal (1¼e)	7	20¼	20	20¼	+ ¼
AmNewsCo 1.80 †	50	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	
Am Pow & Lt	3	2½	2½	2½	
Am P&L $5 pf	1	40⅜	40⅜	40⅜	
Am P&L $6 pf	2	45⅛	44¾	44¾	— ⅛
Am Rad&StS .10e	15	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Am R Mill .20e	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	
AmRolMpf 4½ †	90	67¾	67½	67¾	— ⅛
Am Smelt & R 2	2	37¼	37⅛	37¼	+ ⅛
Am Smelt&Ref7 †100		150	150	150	—1
Am Snuff .60e	1	42	42	42	+ ⅛
Am Sti Fdrs 2	2	26¼	26⅛	26¼	
Am Stove .30e	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	+ ⅛
Am Sug Ref 2e	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
Am Sugar pf 7	1	116	116	116	
Am Tel & Tel 9	1	157⅞	157⅞	157⅞	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	59¾	59¾	59¾	+ ¼
Am Tob B 3a	6	62	61¾	62	+ ½
Am Tob pf 6 †	40	146½	146	146	— ¾
Am Type Fdrs ½g	12	10⅜	10¼	10¼	
Am Viscose ½e	2	43	43	43	
Am Wat Wks	19	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Am Woolen	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Am Wool pf 2k	4	74¾	74¾	74½	+ ¼
Am Zinc L & S	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
AnacondaCop2½g	5	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	+ ⅛
Andes Copper 1	2	10	10	10	
Armour & Co	6	6	5⅞	5⅞	+ ⅛
Armour&Co prpf3k	1	82½	82½	82½	+ ⅛
Armour & Co pf †	20	101	100½	100½	—1
Armstrong Crk ¼e	1	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
Arnold Const ½	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ½
Assd DGd 1pf 6 †	30	95	95	95	
Atch T&SF 2½e	10	62¼	61⅞	62¼	— ⅛
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	90	89¾	90	
Atl Coast Line 3g	14	35⅞	35	35	— ½
Atl Refining (1¼e) *	2	27½	27½	27½	— ¼
Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
Atlas Powd 3½e †	50	57¼	57¼	57¼	— ¼
Aviation Co .20g	22	3⅞	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
B					
Bald Loco ct1½g	6	19¾	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
Balt & Ohio	8	8	8	8	
Balt & Ohio pf	6	13¾	13½	13⅝	
Barber Asph	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
Barker Bros ¾g	1	12½	12½	12½	
Barker pf 2¾ †	30	44¾	44¾	44¾	+ ¼
Barnsdall Oil .60	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	— ⅛
Bath Iron Wks 2e	10	18	17¾	18	+ ¼
Beech Aire 1g	2	10⅛	10	10	+ ⅛
Bell Aire 1a	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Bendix Aviat 3	5	34¼	34	34	— ⅛
Best Foods ½e	3	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	
Beth Steel (1½e)	6	59⅛	59	59	
Bix & Decker 1.60	1	18	18	18	
Blaw-Knox .60g	9	8¾	8¼	8⅜	+ ⅛
Boeing Airplane 2a	4	14⅞	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅛
Bon Ami A 4 †	20	91½	91½	91½	— ½
Bon Ami B 2½ †	1	50	49¾	50	+ ¼
Borden Co .40 e	3	29⅞	29¾	29¾	
Borg-Warner 1.60	1	35¾	35¼	35¾	
Boston & Maine	17	4¼	3¾	3⅞	— ⅛
Branift Airw .60	5	14⅞	14¼	14¾	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br 1	4	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
Briggs Mfg 2	1	28⅝	28⅜	28⅝	— ⅛
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41	41	41	
Bristol-Myers ½e	1	43½	43½	43½	
Brklyn Un Gas ½g	4	16⅜	16¼	16¼	
Budd Mfg	13		6¾	6¾	— ¼
Budd Mfg55pf†	80	56¼	56¼	56⅛	— ⅜
Bullard Co ½e	2	19¾	19½	19½	+ ⅛
Burl Mills (.40e)	4	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— ⅛
Burr Add Ma .20e	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
Bush Term .20g	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Butler Bros (.15e)	4	9¼	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Byers A M Co	1	14	14	14	+ ¼
Byers pf 7 †	40	77	77	77	+ ¾
C					
Callahan Z-Lead	6	7⅛	7/32	7/32	
Calumet Hec .85g	3	6⅞	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
Campbell Wy11¼g	1	16¼	16¼	16¾	— ⅛
Can Dry Ale ¼g	7	24¼	24⅛	24⅛	— ⅛
Can Sou Ry 3	100	38	38	38	+ ½
Canad Pacific ½e	9	10⅜	10¼	10¼	— ⅛
Capital Adm A	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
Cap Adm pf 3 †	10	46¼	46¼	46¼	+ ¼
Carpenter Stl ½e	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜	— ⅛
Case (JI) Co	2	35⅜	35¼	35⅜	
Caterpil Tractor 2	4	46½	46	46½	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp 2	7	38	37⅞	38	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7 †	10	119½	119½	119½	
Celanese pr pf 7 †	50	122¼	122¼	122¼	+ ⅛
Celotex Corp ½a	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	
Century Rib M	1	8	7¾	7¾	— ¼
Cent. Rib pf 7 †	10	110	110	110	—3¼
Cent R R N J	1	11¼	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
CentVioletaSug 1g	1	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Cerro de Pas 3½e	2	31¾	31¾	31¾	+ ¼
Certain-teed Prod	10	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cert-teed 6 pf †	10	61	61	61	
Chain Belt ½e	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
Champ Pap & F 1	3	26	26	26	
Cres & Ohio 3	3	47½	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
Chi&E Ill ½g	3	7¾	7¾	7¾	+ ¼
Chi&E Ill A2.59g	14	16	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Chi Grt West	4	6	6	6	
Chi Grt W pf 3½k	8	23⅛	23	23¼	— ½
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	16	16	16	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	3	17¼	17	17	— ¼
Chrysler Corp 3	8	80	79½	80	+ ¼
City I&F 1.20	1	15¾	15¾	15¾	— ⅛
City I&F pf6½g †	20	105	105	105	
City Invest †	5	60	60	60	
City Stores	1	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Clev E I pf 4½ †	40	113	113	113	
ClimaxMolyb1.20a	1	34¾	34⅛	34⅜	+ ⅛
Cluett Peabody 2	1	36⅛	36⅛	36⅛	— ¼
Colgate-P-P ½a	3	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	+ ⅛
Collins & Aik ½ae	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ½
Colum B'castA .40e	2	27¾	27¾	27¾	
Colum B'castB .40e	*1	27½	27½	27½	+ ¼
Colum G&E .10g	251	4¾	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
Col G & E 6 pf 6	1	78½	78½	78½	+ ½
Coml Credit 3	2	39½	39½	39½	
Coml Invest Tr 3	8	40¾	40⅝	40¾	
Coml Solv .60g	5	15¼	15	15	
Com'with&South	25	1/32	1/32	1/32	+ 1/32
Com & So pf 4¾g	8	83½	82¾	83½	+ ¼
Com Ed 1.40	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	
Congoleum-Nairn1	2	23½	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Cons Copper .20g	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Cons Edison 1.60	47	21¾	21¼	21⅜	
Cons Edis pf 5	2	104¼	104	104	— ⅛
Cons Film Ind	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Cons Nat Gas	16	25⅜	25¼	25¼	
Consol'n Coal	11	17⅛	17	17¼	+ ¼
Cons Vultee ½e	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	— ⅛
ContainerCo ¼ae	2	20⅜	20⅛	20⅛	
Cont Bak ½e	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
ConsumP pf4½g †	40	104½	104½	104½	+ ¼
Cont Ins 1.60a	1	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .15e	3	5¾	5⅝	5¾	
Cont Oil Del .30e	4	31¼	31¼	31¼	+ ⅛
Cooper Bess 1¼g	2	13¼	13	13	— ⅛
CopperweldStl .80	6	12¼	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
Cor'wdSt pf2½g †100		47¾	47¾	47¾	— ¼
Corn Exch 2.40 †	10	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
Corn Prod 2.60	1	56¾	56⅜	56⅜	
Corn Prod pf 7 †	10	180	180	180	— ½
Coty Internat	6	3	2⅞	3	
Crane Co 1g	2	19	19	19	
Crane Co pf 5 †	1	106¼	105¾	106¼	+ ¼
Cream of Wh 1½g	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ⅛
Crosley Corp 1g	3	18	17½	17½	— ¾
Crown Cork pf 2½	2	46¼	46	46	
Crown Zeller ¼ae	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Crucible Steel 3g	2	30⅞	30¾	30¾	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	1	11¾	11¾	11¾	
Cuddahy Packing	5	26¼	26	26¼	+ ⅛
Cunco Press 1½	30	23½	23½	23½	— ¼
Curtis Publishing	4	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
Curtis Pub pr pf 3	1	43½	43½	43½	— ¼
Curtiss-Wright ¼ag	8	5⅞	5¾	5¾	
Curtiss-Wr A 2	7	16⅞	16¾	16¾	— ⅛

Today's Sales (est.)	350,000
Previous day's sales	669,973
1944 volume to date	28,973,978
1943 volume to date	33,672,611

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Davega Strs ⅓g	1	6⅓	6⅓	6⅓	
Deepa Records 1a	3	24	24	24	
Deere & Co 2g	6	38½	38½	38½	+ ⅜
Detroit Aid & Hudson	9	22¾	22½	22¾	— ⅛
Det Lack&West	7	8¾	8¾	8¾	— ⅛
Detroit Ed .30e	14	18¾	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Diam Match 1½g	5	31½	31½	31½	— ½
Diam T Mot 1½ag	4	14½	14½	14½	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	2	29⅛	29⅛	29⅛	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf 5	2	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
Dixie C A 2½ †	40	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	
Doehler D C 1⅞g	4	35⅜	34¾	34¾	— ¾
Dome Mines h1.60	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	+ ⅛
Douglas Airc 5g	4	52¼	52¼	52¼	— ¼
Dresser Mfg 2g	19	30¾	30	30¾	+ ⅛
Dunhill Int	10	11⅛	10⅞	11⅛	+ ⅛
Duplan Corp .80g	4	12¼	12	12¼	+ ¼
duPont de N4¼ag	2	138¼	138¼	138¼	— ¼
E					
Eagle P Ld .60g	8	11¼	11	11	— ⅛
Eastern Air L	6	37⅜	37¼	37⅜	+ ⅜
Eaton Mfg 3	1	43	43	43	+ ⅜
East Roll M .10g	5	7¾	7½	7¾	+ ⅜
Eastman Kodak 5	1	161	161	161	
El Auto-Lite ½e	1	39¼	39⅛	39¼	— ⅛
Electric Boat ¼e	9	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	2	91	91	91	— ¼
Endic John pf 4 †	50	104¼	104¼	104¼	— ⅛
Eng Pub Service	31	12⅛	12	12⅛	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †170		94	94	94	
EPS$5½pf5½ †	1	97	97	97	
Erie RR 1g	9	12½	12⅜	12½	
Erie RR ct 1g	43	12¼	12	12	— ⅛
Erie RR pf A 5	8	54	54	54	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	3	25⅝	25⅝	25⅝	
Evans Products	1	12	12	12	
F					
FairbanksMorse1a	3	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	— ⅜
Fajardo Sugar 2	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Farns Tel&Rad 1g	6	12⅞	12⅝	12⅝	
Fed M & S 1½e	2	20⅛	20⅛	20⅛	+ ⅛
Fed MotTruck .40	18	6	5¾	6	+ ⅛
FedDStrspf4¼ †	10	96	96	96	+1
Firestone T&R ⅜e	8	39⅞	39⅝	39⅝	— ⅛
FirstNatStrs 2½a	1	38½	38½	38½	
Flintkote .90g	2	20¾	20	20	— ⅜
Foster Wheeler	3	18¾	18¼	18¼	— ¼
Francisco Sugar	1	14	14	14	
Freeport Sulph 2	3	32¼	32¼	32¼	+ ¼
G					
Gabriel Co .20g	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Gair Robert .30g	4	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Gar Wood Ind .40	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½aa	1	13¾	13¾	13¾	
Gen Am Inv 1g	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	2	107	107	107	
Gen Am Trans ⅔e	1	45¾	45¾	45¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking pf8 †	10	146½	146½	146½	+1½
Gen Bronze .60g	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Gen Cable	4	5⅛	5	5	
Gen Cable A	1	13	13	13	
Gen Cab pf 1¾ak †	40	89¾	89½	89¾	
Gen Cigar (1)	1	28¾	28¾	28¾	
Gen Elec 1.40	22	35¼	35¼	35¼	
Gen Foods 1.60	4	42¼	42	42¼	— ⅛
Gen G & El A	7	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Motors 3½e	18	54⅛	53⅞	54	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128½	128½	128½	— ½
Gen Pub Service	5	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Real & Util	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Gen R&Util pf 6g	10	54	54	54	
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	60	85½	86	85½	+ ¾
Gen Tel 1.60	3	23½	23½	23½	
GilletteSafR .70g	5	9¼	9⅛	9¼	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	1	79½	79½	79½	
Gimbel Bros .15e	2	12¼	12	12¼	+ ⅛
Glidden Co .30e	1	19	19	19	
Gobel Adolf	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Goodrich B F 2g	1	41½	41½	41½	
Goodyear T&R ½ae	3	37¾	37½	37½	— ⅛
Goth Hosiery ½ag	2	10¾	10⅝	10¾	— ⅛
Goth Hosierypf7 †	30	105	105	105	+1
Granam-Paige Mot	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Granby ConM .45g	2	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Grant W T 1.40	5	36¼	36	36	— ½
Gt NorIro ct 2g	1	15	15	15	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	24	30¼	30	30	— ¼
Gt West Sug 2	2	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
Greyhound Corp 1	3	21⅛	20⅞	20⅞	— ⅛
Guantanf Sugar	1	4	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf †	120	135	134	135	+ ¾
Gulf Mob & Ohio	15	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅛
Gulf Oil 1a	6	45¼	45¼	45¼	— ⅛
H					
Harb-Walker 1	2	16½	16⅜	16½	+ ½
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	30	100¼	100¼	100¼	+ ¼
Hercules Motor 1	17	25	24⅞	25¾	+1¼
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	115	115	115	
Heily Sugar 1	2	14⅜	14½	14½	— ⅛
Houd Hersh A 2½	5	43¼	43	43	
Houd-Hersh B 1g	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Houston Oil	5	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
Howe Sound 3	5	31	31	31	
Hudson & Man	2	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Hud Bay M&S h2	2	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ¼
Hudson Mot .10e	2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Hupp Motor	5	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
I					
Idaho Pow 1.60	2	25½	25½	25½	
Illinois Central	27	15⅞	15¾	15⅞	
Indpls P&L .30e	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	+ ⅛
Indust Rayon 2	4	39½	39½	39½	
Inger-Rand 1¾e	1	97⅞	97⅜	97⅜	— ⅛
Inland Steel (1e)	1	75½	75½	75½	
Inspirat Con Cop 1	6	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅛
Insuransh ct .20a	1	7¾	7¾	7¾	
Intercon Rubber 1g	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Interlakelron .35g	2	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
IntBusMachine 6a	1	158	159	159	+2½
Int Harvester 2a	1	71¾	70¾	70¾	+ ½
Int Harvester pf7†	10	170	170	170	+1
Int Hydro-Elec A	6	2⅛	2¼	2⅛	+ ⅛
Int Mining	21	5¼	4⅞	5	
Int Nick Can 1.60	8	27⅛	26⅞	27⅛	+ ⅛
Int Paper	10	13⅞	13¾	13⅞	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf 5	1	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
Int Silver 3	2	62	62	62	—2¼
Int Tel & Tel	15	13	12⅞	13	+ ⅛
Interst Dept S ¼ae	3	16	16	16	— ⅛
Intertype 1	1	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
J					
Jewel Tea 1	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ¼
Johns-Manv ½ae	2	87⅞	87¼	87½	—1
Johns Manv pf7 †	40	121⅜	121⅜	121⅜	+ ⅛
Jones & L Stl 1e	5	22	21⅞	22	
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	63	63	63	+1
Jones&LStl pfB 5	1	71½	71½	71½	
K					
Kalam St&F .20e	1	17	17	17	— ⅛
Kan City South	11	9⅝	9½	9½	
Kan City Sou pf2g	1	31½	31½	31½	— ⅛
KaufmanDept.15e	3	14	13¾	14	+ ⅛
KaufmDept pf 5 †	10	105	105	105	+1⅛
Kennecott Cop 3g	16	30⅝	30⅜	30½	
keyst S&W .30e	2	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	— ⅛
Kinney5Spf13½k †	10	56¾	56¾	56¾	+ ⅜
Kresge (SS) (1)	3	24	22⅞	23	+ ⅛
Kress S H 1.60	1	30½	30½	30½	+ ⅛
Kroger Grocery 2	1	33	33	33	
L					
Lehigh C&N .90g	28	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Lehigh Port C ¼ae	3	23	22¾	22⅞	Feb18
Lehigh Val Coal pf	25	17¾	17¼	17½	+ ½
Leh Val RR	6	6½	6½	6½	
Lehman Corp 1	2	30½	30⅜	30½	
Lehr & Fink 1.40	2	19	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
Lib-O-F Gl ¼ae	2	44¼	43¾	43¾	— ¼
LibbyMcN&L .45g	4	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Liggett&My B 3a	1	70⅞	70⅞	70⅞	
Lima Locomotive 2	2	39½	39½	39½	
Liquid Carbonic 1a	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	+ ¼
Lockheed Airc 2	17	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Lorw's Inc 2a	2	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅜
Lone Star Chem 3	4	47	47	47	+ ¼
Lorillard P 1.20g	1	18	18	18	
Louisv G&E A1¼g	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	— ¼
Louis Nash 2e	4	79¾	78¾	78¾	— ⅛
M					
MacAnd&F 6 †	10	135¼	135¼	135¼	
Macy R H 2	3	29¼	29	29	
Magma Copper ¼ae	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Manati Sugar	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Marine Mid .08e	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
MarketStRy prpf †	50	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅛
Marshall Field .80	2	13¾	13¾	13¾	+ ⅛
Martin GL 3g	2	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Martin-Parry	3	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Masonite Corp 1	8	39½	39	39½	+ ¼
May Dept Strs 3	1	54¼	54¼	54¼	+ ¾
Maytag Co	10	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
McCall Corp 1.40	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
McKes & R pf 4	4	98¾	98¾	98¾	
McLellan Strs .40e	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ¼
Mead Corp .15e	1	8¾	8¾	8¾	

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Friday	50.9	Prev. day	51.2
Month ago	50.9	Year ago	44.5
'43-4 high	53.3	'43-4 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Mengel Spf 2½ †	20	39¼	39¼	39¼	
Miami Copper ½ag	2	6½	6¼	6½	
Midl Stl P 1pf8 †	30	123	123	123	
Minn-Moline	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Minn Mo pf 1¾ak	1	99¾	99¾	99¾	+1¾
Minn & St L Ry	4	55½	55½	55½	— ¼
Mo-Kan-Texas	3	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Mo-Kan-Texas pf	7	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	
Monsanto Ch (2)	2	77¼	77¼	77¼	— ⅛
Montgom Ward 2	5	43½	43¼	43½	+ ⅜
Morris & Essex †	60	24½	24½	24½	+ ⅛
Motor Products 1g	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	
Mueller Brass 1.60	1	27¼	27¼	27¼	— ⅜
Mullins Mfg B	1	5	5	5	
Mullins Mfg pf7 †	10	73⅞	73⅞	73⅞	+ ⅜
Murray Co ¾ag	1	9	9	9	+ ⅜
N					
Nash-Kelv ⅓	3	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	
Nash C&StL 3g †	30	35	35	35	— ¼
Nat Auto Fib ½ag	3	9⅝	9½	9⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Auto F pf .60	2	11½	11½	11½	
Nat Aviation ¾ag	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Nat Biscuit .60e	3	21½	21⅜	21½	+ ¼
Nat Can	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Nat Cash Reg 1a	3	20⅜

News and Comment About Business, Economics and Finance

Farm, Business Labor Groups Collaborating

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Feb. 19 (AP)—The National Postwar Conference, agreeing that labor, agriculture and business must work together, divided its attention today between the Baruch reconversion program and a search for a way to prevent unemployment in the transition period.

Government controls, contract termination, disposal of surpluses and allocation of raw materials to civilian industry—on today's agenda—were spotlighted by announcement from Washington of the Baruch proposals concerning these problems.

May Be Permanent Body

The group's attention was focused more sharply on jobs by the dry comment of Harvard economist Sumner H. Slichter that: "I have seen many suggestions for getting up to a high level (of employment but no suggestions for staying there."

A fresh approach to the problem of work was this question proposed to the 50-odd delegates, including spokesmen for agriculture: "Can farms take up some of the slack when war industry slows?"

Final action of the conclave will be to decide whether or not this strangely assorted group of 16 origins with normally diverse interests should survive the two-day sessions ending tonight.

The prospects that it would become a permanent body seemed strong. Robert Watt, a representative of the American Federation of Labor and public spokesman for the meeting, said the consensus was that "something could be accomplished" in the future.

Asserting that there was a need for collaboration and for dumping overboard selfish interests, the meeting also agreed that if private enterprise does not act, government will.

See Common Goals

Also acknowledged was the need for speed in blazing the postwar trail for America, as was heavily emphasized by Bernard Baruch in his detailed proposals.

Discoveries of common goals brought surprised comment from some of the delegates who declined to be quoted since the conference is behind closed doors. They saw in such "areas of agreement" and in the apparent lack of recrimination between men who had been attacking each other in public statements, a chance of even closer unity for the cross-section of American life represented.

Groups present—there will be more if the conference becomes permanent—were: Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, American Bankers Association, American Farm Bureau Federation, A. F. L., American Legion, Association of American Railroads, U. S. Chamber of Commerce, Committee for Economic Development, C. I. O., Investment Bankers Association, Kiwanis International, National Association of Manufacturers, National Council of Farm Co-operatives; National Foreign Trade Council, National Grange, and Rotary International.

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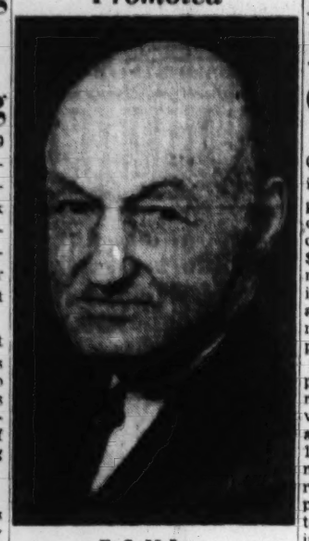

E. S. McLarn

Elected a vice-president of the International Standard Electric Corporation, a subsidiary of International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. Formerly assistant technical director, Mr. McLarn has served International Standard and its predecessors for 40 years.

McCarthy Grain Council Head

CHICAGO (AP)—Walter R. McCarthy, Duluth, Minn., has been elected chairman of the National Grain Trade Council, succeeding J. F. Leahy of Kansas City, Mo.

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Warren Institution for Savings	Mar. 10
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Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	Mar. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Mar. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Mar. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Mar. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Feb. 21
Brookline Savings Bank	Mar. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Mar. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Mar. 15

American Can Profits $4.22 Common Share

NEW YORK (AP)—The American Can. Co. reports consolidated net income transferred to earned surplus for the year ended Dec. 31 of $13,335,759, equal to $4.22 a common share, compared with $12,867,422 or $4.03 in 1942. The report said income for 1943 was increased by $1,950,000, or 79 cents a share, representing a nonrecurring item from adjustment of prior years' taxes.

D. W. Figgis, president, said production of torpedoes and ammunition containers in subsidiary war plants lifted total output to a new high for the company in 1943. Wartime restrictions on metal for civilian goods, however, reduced sales from the parent company's container plants and shops to $191,086,606 from $216,318,969 in 1942.

The Flintkote Co., manufacturer of building and industrial supplies, reported consolidated net income for 1943 of $1,250,376, equal to $1.51 a common share, compared with $1,518,184 or $1.88 in 1942.

United Carbon Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $2,047,327 for the year ended Dec. 31, or $5.15 a share, compared with $1,780,520, or $4.47 a share, for the preceding year.

Checker Cab Mfg. Corp. and subsidiaries report net profit of $308,393 for 1943, or $2.84 a share, against $11,336, or 10 cents a share, for 1942.

McCrory Stores Corp. reports net profit of $2,888,542 for the 12 months ended Dec. 31, equal to $2.01 a common share, compared with $2,184,753, or $1.90 a common share, for the preceding year.

Mohawk Carpet Mills reports net income for 1943 of $1,374,000—equal to $2.40 a share, compared with $1,808,391 or $3.03 in 1942.

Household Finance Corp. reports net earnings for 1943 of $4,881,345 equal to $5.51 a common share, compared with $5,231,041 or $5.99 in the preceding year.

Continental Steel Co. reports 1943 net income subject to renegotiation of $762,810 equal to $3.46 a common share, compared with 1942 net income after renegotiation of $938,852 or $4.06.

Noblitt-Sparks Industries, automobile parts manufacturer, reports net income for 1943 subject to renegotiation of $1,782,932 equal to $7.50 a common share, compared with adjusted net income for 1942 of $823,672 or $3.47 a share.

Piper Aircraft Corp. reports net income for the fiscal year ended Sept. 30 of $315,258 equal to $2.25 a common share, compared with $300,868 or $2.10 in the previous fiscal year.

Mullins Mfg. Co., manufacturers of metal household appliances, reports net income for 1943 of $751,001 equal to $1.61 a common share, compared with $547,455 or 63 cents in 1942.

United Carbon Co., reports net income for 1943 of $2,047,327 or $5.15 a share, compared with $1,780,520 or $4.47 in 1942.

American Brake Shoe Co. and consolidated subsidiaries report net profit of $3,111,659, or $3.38 a common share, for 1943 against $2,991,459, or $3.23 a common share, for 1942. The company reports unfilled orders at the end of 1943 totaled $31,700,000, an increase of $2,700,000 over a year ago. Net sales were $72,049,110 against $62,793,260 on Dec. 31, 1942.

American Gas & Electric Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $11,683,831 for 1943, or $2.23 a common share, compared with $11,616,925, or $2.21 a common share, for 1942.

Acme Steel Co. and subsidiaries report net profit of $1,999,667, or $8.09 a share, for the year ended Dec. 31, against $1,709,625, or $5.21 a share, for the preceding 12 months' period.

Lukens Steel Co. and subsidiaries report net income of $1,317,281 for the fiscal year ended last Oct. 9, or $4.14 a common share, compared with $1,172,522, or $3.68 a common share, for the preceding year.

The Pennroad Corporation reported today net income of $1,934,728 from investments in 1943, equivalent to approximately 30 cents a share, compared with $1,717,103.83 in 1942.

General Tire and Rubber Co. reported net earnings for the year ended Nov. 30, 1943, of $1,740,084, equivalent to $2.75 per common share, compared to 1942 net income of $1,382,963, or $2.37 a common share.

The Commercial Investment Trust Corp. reports combined net earnings for 1943 of $10,713,308 equal to $2.94 a share on 3,580,948 shares of capital stock outstanding, compared with $14,002,482 or $3.96 on 3,539,911 shares in 1942.

World Trade Recovery Viewed Awaiting Relaxing of Controls

By George Erieson

Editor of Financial Pages of The Christian Science Monitor

There is no widespread evil that does not bring in its wake some betterment or desire for betterment. World War II is a disaster that should break down innumerable barriers that separate peoples. They will get to know more of each other. Prejudice will diminish with decrease of ignorance. And that greatest of all international educators, trade, will flourish with increased vigor, keeping the doors to future peace open and blessing all with higher standards of living.

But such a desideratum is only possible if the groundwork for releasing recovery forces is prepared, if the obstacles to freer trade operations are recognized, and if collaboration in levelling the obstacles is agreed upon. If it can be accepted that when the war ends, there should take place a gradual but nonetheless definite withdrawal on the part of government from commercial business, a steady relaxation in the numerous controls and an orientation to the principle that all peoples should have an opportunity to make the most of their special talents and resources, then the international goal of the greatest good to the greatest number would draw perceptibly nearer. But the United States can be of little assistance to the rest of the world unless it first stabilizes and strengthens its own domestic economy. It has become increasingly evident that in one world, prosperity like peace, is indivisible.

Trade Attitude Metamorphosis

That there is a different attitude today toward trade and what fosters it, compared with the thinking in the early 1900's, is evident from the tone of the addresses before trade and business groups today. The philosophy can no longer be exemplified by the phrase caveat emptor. It embodies much less of the tenets of "laissez faire" and more of a let-live policy. Perhaps such selfishness as is inherent in trade for profit is no less present, but it has become what some prefer to call "enlightened selfishness" but what this column would prefer to call "fair play." It embraces greater regard for the rules of the game as well as consciousness of the fact that each prospers more as the other is prosperous.

The point in the preceding paragraph is well illustrated by identical observations this week before two meetings of businessmen on the matter of expanded foreign trade. The thought was emphasized before the Commerce and Industry Association of New York by Dr. Walder Sarmanho, counselor of the Brazilian embassy, that this country need not be troubled by steady industrialization of Brazil or of the Latin American countries because history shows that the more highly developed countries, industrially, are each other's best customers.

Corroborative of this view were the remarks of Arthur R. Upgren, vice-president of the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis and George W. Wolf, president of the United States Steel Export Co., speaking Wednesday before the Massachusetts Committee of 100 in Boston. Both would aim at world solidarity by building up international trade and by rendering assistance to ravaged countries, particularly by industrialization, which would be complementary to that of North America. They said that to export, the United States must import, and that bigger exports were only possible as other countries were able to get American dollars with which to pay for what they bought.

Isolationism Outmoded

It is evident that today the economically literate realize that world relationships have become inextricably intertwined and that isolationist concepts are as lifeless as the dodo. Trade as a "devil take the hindmost" proposition may not have been buried long enough to be classed as a relic of the stone age, but it is socially ostracized and recognized as economic defeatism. Hence, the growing popularity of the so-called "most favored nation" treaty, whereby any nation that subscribes to it may enjoy the benefits of such a treaty between the United States and another country.

Of course, American businessmen are under no illusions that reviving foreign trade between private concerns is an easy matter. Awaiting settlement first are such problems as proper taxation, cancellation of war contracts, disposal of huge war surpluses and war plants, demobilization of civilian war workers and of the armed services, the problem of the uneconomic mining or manufacturing of strategic materials, or subsidization of certain domestic industries, the relaxation of restrictions on the production of civilian goods, to say nothing of the problem of antagonism evident in the relations between labor, industry, and government.

In the international field, there await solution of the tremendous problem of lend-lease, of relief for occupied countries, of the need for reduction of tariffs, quotas and other trade barriers, of cartels, of access to the world's raw materials, of foreign financing and of currency stabilization.

Already the specific question has been broached as to how the United States is to be paid when in the postwar period it will inevitably be offering more goods for sale than its people will want to buy. Is the answer, large-scale investments abroad or will multilateral or triangular trade furnish the answer?

Private Capital Needed

At any rate, while such huge projects as the Persian pipe line from Iraq may require governmental controls and capital, it is generally agreed that private capital in America should be granted the incentive or latitude to flow to all parts of the world. Adventurous money is the seed of prosperity, and if political conditions are stable enough, American money will be found furnishing much of the capital requirements for expanding industry abroad. Government credit may still be needed in exceptional instances, but private investing should be encouraged as the chief agency for fostering trade

Free trade, that is, trade without any tariffs or restrictions whatever, is a far-off goal to shoot at, not realizable in this generation. It may be as impossible of attainment as a really free economy; that is, one where there are no conscious controls but only automatic ones, such as implied by the free functioning of the law of supply and demand. But freer trade is possible, and the less political control and the less interference with the factors which make for elasticity of prices, the better the flow of goods from one part of the world to the other.

A healthy world trade and economic self-sufficiency are contradictions in terms. The approach today among enlightened export and import people is that of one who is willing to take his chance with those who compete for markets where there is a "free field and no favors." There must inhere in all of the postwar trade arrangements a recognition that there is a mutuality of interest which precludes the exploitation of one country by another. Here, as in other relations, the golden rule will bring the greatest returns.

Your Federal Income Tax

No. 34

Medical and Dental Expenses

A limited amount of expenses actually paid during the taxable year for medical and dental care of a taxpayer, his wife or dependents, may be deducted from income in computing Federal normal tax and surtax (but not victory tax).

These expenses, after substracting any reimbursements (from insurance or otherwise) actually received in the same year, are deductible to the extent that they exceed 5 per cent of the taxpayer's net income before figuring this particular deduction. However, the deduction may not exceed $2,500 for a married couple or a "head of family," or $1,250 in the case of other taxpayers. The taxpayer is required to furnish the name and address of each person to whom the payment for medical expenses was made, and the amount and approximate date of the actual payment in each case.

The method of determining the deduction may be illustrated by this example:

Mr. and Mrs. A file a joint return on Form 1040. Their net income, before figuring the medical deduction, is $3,000. During the year, they spent $500 for medical care of their family, but received $150 reimbursement from a health insurance policy. Their medical deduction is $200, figured as follows:

Spent	$500
Less insurance received	150
Net expenditure	$350
Less 5 per cent of net income before medical deduction (5 per cent of $3,000)	150
Balance deductible	200

On Form 1040, the method of determining the medical and dental expense deduction must be shown in Schedule H on page 3 and the result entered in item 15 on page 1. On short Form 1040A, no deduction should be entered, because the tax table on this form already allows the benefit of an average amount for such deductions.

The expenses which may be considered for this deduction are any actual payments made for the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease; also, any amount actually paid for hospitalization, accident or health insurance, and for membership in an association furnishing co-operative or so-called free-choice medical service, or group hospitalization, and clinical care. These expenses may be deducted in the year actually paid, regardless of when the expense was incurred.

Amounts paid for operations, or treatments affecting any portion of the body, including obstetrical expenses and expenses of X-ray or therapy treatments, are deemed to be for the purpose of "affecting any structure or function of the body," and are therefore deductible.

Allowable deductions will be confined strictly to expenses incurred "primarily for the prevention or alleviation of a physical or mental defect or illness." This will include payment of expenses for hospital, nursing (including nurses' board where paid by the taxpayer), and medical, laboratory, surgical, dental, and other diagnostic and healing services. It will also include the cost of drugs, and medical and dental supplies (including artificial teeth or artificial limbs) and of ambulance hire and travel "primarily for and essential to the rendition of the medical services or to the prevention or alleviation of a physical or mental defect or illness." It will not include funeral and burial expenses.

In general, all medical and dental expenses actually paid or reimbursed during the same year must be offset against each other in figuring the medical deduction for that year.

However, if a medical expense deduction is taken in one year, and a reimbursement for that specific expense is received in a later year, then the reimbursement in the later year must be added to the taxpayer's income in that year, instead of being used in the medical expense calculation.

B. & O. 1943 Income Lower By $14 Million

BALTIMORE (AP)—The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad reported that its net income for 1943 decreased $14,814,116 from the 1942 figure despite an increase in operating revenues of $51,887,958.

The carrier's 1943 net totaled $30,509,481, against $45,323,597 in 1943. However, the 1943 operating income was $368,142,152, compared with $306,254,194 in 1942.

Operating expenses increased $46,343,153 during 1943 while total deductions, including taxes, rose $22,936,054.

At the same time, the B. & O. reported a net operating deficit of $6,229,803 for December, compared with a net income of $13,351,310 in the corresponding 1942 month.

The December operating revenue was $29,225,892, against $26,173,203 in December, 1942.

The board of directors has appropriated $9,612,858.50 out of the 1943 income to pay on March 15 the contingent interest on the several issues of system bonds, President Roy B. White announced.

Mr. White explained that with this distribution, all interest made contingent under the company's plan for modification of interest charges and maturities, dated Aug. 15, 1938, and accrued to Dec. 31, 1943, will be paid. Under the 1938 program, the interest was payable on or before May 1.

The payment as apportioned among the several issues:

Refunding and general mortgage 5 per cent bonds (series A-D-F), $40 per $1,000 bond; refunding and general mortgage 6 per cent (series C) $48 per $1,000; consolidated mortgage 4½ per cent bonds of Buffalo, Rochester & Pittsburgh Railway, $15 per $1,000; first mortgage 5 per cent bonds of Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western Railroad, $20 per $1,000; first mortgage 5 per cent B. & O. bonds, $10 per $1,000; Southwestern Division B. & O. 5 per cent bonds, $15 per $1,000; 30-year convertible 4½ per cent B. & O. bonds, $45 per $1,000.

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AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

PETERS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
14 STATE STREET, BOSTON

ELEC ENGRS: Electronics or related	Atty
MECHANICAL ENGR: Mach. & tools	Atty
MECHANICAL ENGRS: Dev. & design	Atty
JR. ENGRS: M. E.-E. E. chem	Atty
CHEMICAL ENGRS: Dev.-research-prod.	Atty
PLASTICS ENGR: 5-10 yrs' exp	Atty
TUBE ENGR: Dev. & control	Atty
RADIO ENGRS: Prod.-dev.-design	Grad Rad
CERAMIC ENGR: Glass mfg exp	Atty
FACTORY ENGRS: E. E. tube exp pfd	Atty
TEST ENGRS: Beg E. E or physics	Atty
INDUSTRIAL ENGRS: Several	Grad Rad
TIME STUDY & METHODS ENGRS	Atty
PHYSICISTS: Beg or exp	Atty
DESIGN ENGR: Casting exp	Atty
PROF ENGR: Aircraft instruction	Atty
PLANT ENGRS: Layout & Equip exp	Atty
QUALITY INSPECTORS: Mech exp	Atty
MECHANICAL DRFTSMN-CHKRS-DTLRS	Atty
TOOL & MACHINE DESIGNERS	Atty
CHART MAKERS: Exp	Atty
PRODUCTION EXPEDITORS	Atty
SALES ENGR: R R & bus exp	$4-5000
SALES ENGR: H P steam boiler exp	$5-6000
SALES: Boiler compounds; sev	D A
CHEM SALES: Tech trnds—under 40	Bal Plus
SALES RESEARCH ASST: Exp	$4800
RESEARCH STATISTICN: Aero eng trnd	to $6000
BUDGET CONTROL EXEC: Ind exp	$8-10,000
ECONOMIST: Coll plus mfg exp	$8-10,000
PROCEDURE ACCT EXEC: Tops	$8-10,000
CHIEF ACCT: Section supvr	$6-8500
TERMINATION ACCT: Exp	$4-6000
ASSET CONTROLLER: Ind auditing	$6-8500
COST ACCTS: Gd exp; Mass	Atty

MERCANTILE REFERENCE & BOND ASSOCIATION
58 FRANKLIN STREET

OFFICE MGR-CONTROLLER gd record	$7-8
FOOD SALES (4) sell to hotels-groc	
DRAFTSMEN expd on small units	$7-8
ACCOUNTANTS public experience	$40-$75
JR ACCOUNTANT gd edu & exp	$44
BOOKKEEPER inven-det work	$45
PAYROLL ASST bkpg edu 5 day week	$45
BROKERAGE-BANKING CLERK expd	Atty
PURCHASING CLERK dfd some exp	Atty
MULTILITH OPERATOR dfd gd exp	Atty
BANK TELLERS expd (1) No of Boston	
OFFICE CLKS: figurers; bookkeepers	
STOCKRECORD CLK—sales trainee yng	
SHOE SALES fine firm some exp	Atty
ASSISTANT STORE MGR yng ret exp	Atty

ASSISTANT MGR., MARKET

Good opportunity and permanent position for draft-exempt or older man with merchandise selling and executive experience as assistant-manager for large grocery-market. SOMMERS MARKET CO., Colorado Springs, Colo.

JANITOR — GOOD PAY FOR SOBER, RELIABLE WORKMAN; ROOM PROVIDED. COPLEY SQUARE DISTRICT. BOSTON Box J-2, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston

BUSINESS SERVICE

CONSULTING MANAGEMENT ENGINEERS
Have you a profit, sales, war, or post-war planning problem? We can assist you by regular or occasional counsel, the same as legal counsel assists you with your legal problems. Small and large businesses—industrial and commercial. We are pioneers and specialists in Equitable Pricing for Fair Profits, both for goods and services.
CHURCHILL ENGINEERING CORP.
Est. 1920
56 W. 45 Street, New York 19, N. Y.

ORGANIST WANTED

REED ORGAN—Apply for audition, stating experience, church affiliation. Music Committee, 1st Church of Christ, Scientist, Maplewood, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

HUMAN RELATIONS

For past 3½ years Special Assistant to head of organization which built, equipped and operated 4 huge war plants employing 40,000 people. Concentrated on personnel, industrial, public and human relations. Government contract completed. Now available to accept opportunity to utilize broad experience where it will be most helpful. Remuneration and size of organization secondary to this objective. Verifiable record. Age 47. Married. Box C-31, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CHIEF ARCHITECTURAL DRAFTSMAN
Engineering dept. head large construction project now completed; prefabrication experience. Write Box R-3, S. 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

SOLOISTS WANTED

AUDITION

Washington, D. C., Soloist, Christian Scientist preferred. Write clerk, Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 1220 L Street, N. W., 5, Attn. Music Committee.

SOLOIST with musical experience, good enunciation. Music Committee, First Church of Christ, Scientist, Baltimore, Md. Telephone University 2142.

STENOGRAPHING SERVICE

MISS JANET J. WRIGHT
942 Little Building, Boston
Telephone HUBbard 0681

LINGERIE

MRS. FOWLER'S Lingerie Shop, 420 Boylston St., Boston, Ken. 5026
Kickernick Undergarments. Mail orders filled.

MOTION PICTURE FILMS

8 MM, 16 MM, and sound films rented, exchanged and sold; catalogue free. FRANK LANE CO., 5 LITTLE BLDG., BOSTON, MASS.

MUSIC

SACRED SOLOS
by Avelyn M. Kerr
CREATION
TAKE NO THOUGHT FOR YOUR LIFE
THE WAY OF HOLINESS
OPEN MINE EYES
60c each
THE HARMONY MUSIC PUBLISHERS
Box 743, Chicago 90, Illinois

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

CASH For Solid Silverware, Gold, Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry, Coins
S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont St., Boston.

PECANS

NEW CROP, budded pecans, prepaid to you. Big Pecans in shell 5 lbs. $2.98, 10 lbs. $5.49; shelled pecans, 3 lbs. $3.49, 5 lbs. $5.49, 10 lbs. $10.49. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

PEN REPAIRING

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While You Wait—Boston's Finest Pen Shop.
We Carry a Complete Stock of All Standard Makes—Pens—Pencils—Sets—Engraving.
PENCRAFT INC.
3rd Floor, 8 Bromfield St., Boston LIB 3913

PEST CONTROL

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Co., 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Lo 5-6800. 24-hr. service. Suburban branches.

PIANOS FOR SALE

UPRIGHT PIANO; GOOD CONDITION.—$70 plus moving charge. Louise Winnecke, 38 Clearway St., Apt. 8, Boston, Mass.

PIANO TUNING

SIDNEY B. DURFEE
Graduate of Perkins Institution
26 Ladd St., Watertown, Mass. Wat. 4789

RANGES

FACTORY rebuilt combination coal and gas ranges, also coal ranges. Metropolitan Ice Co., 36 Cottage Park Ave., Cambridge, TRO. 4620.

THUMB INDEXING

SEND orders for new books or mail used books direct to RAPID PAGE FINDER, 144 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass., for Rapid Page Finder Method. Tel. Tal. 2460.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED

(Continued)

HELP WANTED—WOMEN HELP WANTED—WOMEN

GIRLS! (OVER 16)

with good eyesight and finger dexterity

ENTER ELECTRONICS

"the field with the future"

CLEAN, PLEASANT WORK—INTERESTING, LIGHT ASSEMBLY

APPLY TODAY

ARMY E NAVY

Branches at HUDSON and MARLBORO

RAYTHEON

NEWTON

MAKERS OF RADIO TUBES

55 CHAPEL STREET

From Newton Corner, Bemis-Newton bus passes our door, or take Needham bus at Watertown Square. (A 5-minute ride.)

GILCHRISTS

The Friendly Store

TELEPHONE SOLICITORS

Interesting, stimulating work. Describe merchandise over the telephone; shop for customers, and take their orders.

Apply Personnel Director

10th Floor, Employment Office BOSTON

WANTED

High School, Business School or College graduates to start as Junior Clerks in the advertising and other departments of The Christian Science Publishing Society. Stable employment, and opportunities for advancement.

Apply Personnel Department One, Norway Street, Boston

NEEDED IMMEDIATELY SECRETARY

Rapid, accurate typist for position important to the war effort. Experienced desirable. Apply

RADIATION LABORATORY

Bldg. 24, M. I. T., Cambridge, Mass.

YOUNG lady for packing cards and other light work. HARRISON-SIMPSON CO., 11 Otis Street, Boston.

HELP WANTED

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

MEN WOMEN GIRLS

Wanted for Positions in

Public Relations Dept.

of Nationally-Known Religious-Charitable Organization

PUBLICITY
ADV. LAY-OUT
ORGANIZING
SECRETARIAL
TYPING
SWITCHBOARD OPR.

Please supply personal details and business experience.

Write G-13, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

OFFICE BOY or girl, must be alert, neat and willing; full time—office routine and errands; New York office of this newspaper. Christian Scientist preferred. Write full details about yourself or phone LAckawanna 4-5800 for appointment. The Christian Science Monitor, Suite 1350, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

ADVERTISING ARTISTS for large midwest department store—experienced in women's fashions or home furnishings. Good salary and pleasant working conditions. Give full information about your training and experience and salary expected in your first letter. All replies confidential. Box X-3, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Suite 2900.

MIDDLE-AGED colored man or couple; experienced waiter and cook; small seashore restaurant; summer season; Nantucket, Mass. Box D-75, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

Technician Trainees

No experience necessary; earn while you learn. If you are a high school graduate, have had science, a year or two of mathematics, and have some manual dexterity. Apply at

RADIATION LABORATORY

Bldg. 24, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

TYPISTS

Rapid, accurate, for position important to war effort. Experienced desirable. Apply

RADIATION LABORATORY

Bldg. 24, M.I.T., Cambridge, Mass.

Experienced BOOKKEEPER and STENOGRAPHER

5 Day week — steady employment. State references, age, experience, etc. Box J-1, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GOOD home and salary for refined, capable, willing woman to cook, serve, clean, do light laundry for family of 2 adults, 2 schoolboys, 2 dogs; uniforms provided; own room, bath. Call TRO 2025 (Cambridge, Mass.).

GENERAL housekeeper for couple with one child; own room and bath; northern New Jersey. MRS. JOHN W. GIVENS, Picatinny Arsenal, Dover, N. J.

YOUNG WOMAN to sell and take care of interesting gift shop in the Village. Call GR 5-9050, N. Y. City.

BEAUTICIAN, completely experienced for high-class shop; Christian Scientist preferred; 5 days, 9-6. Sanford Hotel, Flushing, N. Y. FL 3-1400.

WOMAN, part time, to assist with small baby and housework; pleasant physician's home. Asp. 0690 (Brookline, Mass.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

THE CAREER WOMAN'S SPEECH CLASS. Practical Instruction Tailored to Your Needs by an Expert. Your Voice Analyzed. Monday Evenings, $20, for 10 sessions. MAUDE SCHEERER, 307 East 44th, New York

TELEPHONE SERVICE

DISTINCTIVE Mail Address-Telephone Service. You use this address and telephone. We act as your secretary. Instructions carefully followed; mail, messages forwarded $5.00 monthly. MADOR SERVICE, 475 5th Ave., N. Y. C. Tel. Murray Hill 3-1093

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS. COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS, 472 Boylston St., Boston. KEN. 1750

WALLPAPERS

BAILEY WALLPAPER CO., 62 Summer Street, heart of Boston; largest variety of leading makes of wallpaper. Special price consideration to property owners.

WANTED TO BUY

HIGHEST POSSIBLE PRICES PAID. Furniture, Linens, Art Work, Books, Diamonds, Gold, Pianos. CROWN, 56 West 45th St., N. Y. C.

Alabama

BIRMINGHAM

● *The uniformly high quality of our work will please you.*

FAMILY BUDGET LAUNDRY, Inc.

Magnolia Avenue at 22nd Street S. Phone 3-1133

PANDORA Beauty Shoppe

at Five Points

FRED BLANKENSHIP, MGR.

Phone 3-6963

ZAC SMITH STATIONERY COMPANY

PRINTING—ENGRAVING

OFFICE FURNITURE

2014 FIRST AVENUE

GOODYEAR SHOE HOSPITAL

REPAIRING

PHONE 7-9153

418 NORTH 20TH STREET

Sew and Save Week

Not a moment to lose!

All kinds of Sewing Materials

BUTTONS—THREADS—TAPES

W. T. GRANT Co.

1910 Second Avenue North

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

Miami, Florida

HAMPTON PLACEMENT SERVICE

Vocational Counseling for Office Personnel

718 Langford Building

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM (Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 3-8681, 8:30 a. m.—5:7 p. m. daily THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

MARTIN FLOWERS, Inc.

Member F. T. D.

FIVE POINTS

1919 11th Ave., South

Phone 7-3103

Birmingham

JACKS COAL & TRANSFER CO.

All good grades of

COKE AND COAL

PHONE 3-0200

MOBILE

For a Real Treat Try Libby's Canned Meats

"Greer's Got It"

—and remember—

Prices Are Lowest at Greer's

THE GLIDDEN COMPANY

Time-Tested

Paints, Varnishes and Enamels

77 Dauphin St., Mobile, Ala. Tel. 2-5647

DAMRICH SHOE STORE

Home of

America's Finest Shoes

Men — Women — Children

105 DAUPHIN STREET

Gayfer's

MOBILE'S FINEST DEPARTMENT STORE

Style—Quality—Price

White Swan Laundry and Dry Cleaning Co.

907 Springhill Ave. Phone Dexter 1377

MOBILE, ALA.

FOREMAN & FOREMAN, Inc.

General Insurance

Real Estate

Mortgage Loans

56 St. Francis St. Phone 2-6615

MONTGOMERY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Dial 4409; hours: 8:30 to 10:30 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

PICKWICK *Cafe*

Successive listings in Duncan Hines Book

ADVENTURES IN GOOD EATING

Montgomery, Alabama

ALABAMA'S LARGEST HILL'S FOOD DISTRIBUTORS

Florida

BRADENTON

Taste the Difference

OLEANDER ICE CREAM

Retail Stores in SARASOTA ST. PETERSBURG FORT MYERS

6th Ave. and 12th Street BRADENTON

DAYTONA BEACH

Daytona Sheet Metal Works

ROOFING—HEATING

Johns-Manville—Barrett Roofing

Duo-Therm—Sunbeam Furnaces

Petro-NoKol Oil Burners

116 So. Segrave Daytona Beach Ph. 2810

THE BOOTERY

Selby Arch Preserver and Enna Jettick Shoes for Women

BAGS, COSTUME JEWELRY

120 S. Beach St. Phone 853

FORT LAUDERDALE

MINNIE'S LITTLE HAT SHOP

Spring Hats, Bags, Belts, Costume Jewelry. A New Feature, Custom Made Hats.

Opposite Champ Carr Hotel 613 E. Las Olas Blvd.

FORT MYERS

FRANKLIN HARDWARE CO.

Hardware, China and Glassware—Gifts

First Street at Broadway Phone 32

FLOWERS

For Every Occasion Artistically Arranged

Everglades Flower Shop

PHONE 206 2209 Carson Street

JACKSONVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone 8-7087 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. daily Saturday 10 a. m. to 1 p. m. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

JACKSONVILLE (Continued)

BEAUTIFUL LAUNDRY

Excellent Dry Cleaning

Give Your Clothes a Treat by Sending Them to

5 POINT DRY CLEANERS and SILVERMAN'S LAUNDRY

402 Riverside Ave. Phone 8-6858

EAT AT

Southern Cafeteria

Air Conditioned *Economical*

216-18 W. Adams Street

Independent Laundry

CASH AND CARRY PRICES

Downtown Office

23 East Adams Street Phone 8-7200

BERRIER'S ICE CREAM COMPANY

ALWAYS GOOD!

PHONE 5-3074

1300 Hogan St. 217 W. Eighth St.

MIAMI

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 32445, 9 a. m.-5 p. m., except Saturday and Sunday THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Skagseth Stationery Co.

Miami 53 N. E. First St. Tel. 2-8491

Miami Beach 1452 Washington Ave. Tel. 5-2680

SEYBOLD INSURANCE AGENCY, Inc.

Insurance for Everything

404 Seybold Bldg. Phone 3-4751

Shop SEARS-MIAMI *First*

3 SOUTH FLORIDA STORES MIAMI and FT. LAUDERDALE

It's the SMART way to save!

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

IVES Certified DAIRY

FLORIDA'S FIRST

Certified Milk for Both Adult and Baby

Miami Phone 3-2060

INSIST ON

"HOME MILK"

by

MIAMI HOME MILK PRODUCERS ASSOCIATION

MIAMI Phone 2-2696

FT. LAUDERDALE Phone 613

Hughes SEED STORE

For your lawn try the new

Blu-Green Plant Food

Enriches grass. Helps keep chinch bugs out.

116 South Miami Avenue Tel. 3-2121

Ask for

McARTHUR

Jersey Farm Dairy, Inc.

Producers and Distributors Jersey Dairy Products

169 N. E. 62ND ST., PH.. 7-1667

Eleanor's

HOUSE OF FASHION

HUNTINGTON BUILDING

SECOND AVE. AT S. E. FIRST ST.

TIP TOP GROCERY

4 Super Markets

27 N. W. 5 St.

665 N. W. 36 St.

2425 S. W. 8 St.

1301 West Flagler St.

FLORIDA DAIRIES COMPANY

2534 North Miami Avenue

GRADE "A" PASTEURIZED DAIRY PRODUCTS

Phone 2-2621

Fine Furniture

Since 1925

DRAPERIES, FLOOR COVERINGS UPHOLSTERING. LARGE SELECTION

Open 9-5 daily

RICHARD PLUMER

155 N. E. 40th St., Miami Phone 7-5714

MIAMI BEACH

Pierre

MERCHANT TAILORS

ENGLISH DOESKIN

1140 Lincoln Road Tel. 5-3812

ALYCE MAYNE

for HER *Gifts* for HIM

Our new shop featuring a complete line of men's gifts is now open.

625-629 LINCOLN ROAD

"Good Food for Good Thoughts"

Curry's

Restaurant of Distinction

2433 Collins Avenue Phone 6-1573

ORLANDO

Central Florida's Shopping Center

THE ORLANDO FOOD PALACE

Everything for the Table

Orange Avenue and Livingston

FLORIDA

ORLANDO (Continued)

Dickson-Ives

The Woman's Store

Southland Fashions

For the New 1944 Season

ORLANDO, FLORIDA

MILLS & NEBRASKA

CENTRAL FLORIDA LUMBER & SUPPLY CO.

Paints—Roofing—Hardware

PHONE 2-3112

STELLA PINARD MODISTE

SMART CLOTHES FOR SPORTS—AFTERNOON—EVENING WEAR

317½ SOUTH ROSALIND AVE. ORLANDO

Salon Myrle, Inc.

Central Florida's Largest and Most Modern

BEAUTY SHOP

Phone 5446 212 N. Orange Ave.

The GREETING SHOP

142 N. ORANGE AVE.

Orlando's Outstanding Gift and Card Shop

Gifts of rare beauty thoughtfully chosen.

SARASOTA

PALM CAFETERIA

Cummer Arcade

THE SPORT SHOP

For Sportswear and Everywhere

At Five Points

MONTGOMERY-ROBERTS COMPANY

"Where Shopping Is a Real Joy"

LADIES' WEAR and ACCESSORIES

SARASOTA, FLORIDA

Deal with Downs

DOWNS PAINT & GLASS CO.

DUPONT PAINT PRODUCTS

380 Main Street Phone 2231

HART SCHAFFNER & MARX SUITS

ARROW SHIRTS

PEERLESS CLOTHES SHOP

338 Main Street Sarasota, Fla.

THE *Little* BLUE GENTIAN

RESTAURANT and TEA ROOM in the Woman's Club

ENTRANCE: 306 PALM AVE., RT. 41

ST. PETERSBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. St. Petersburg 92-601 10 to 12 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

"Fowler's Friendly Restaurants"

FOWLER'S RESTAURANT

628-632 Fourth Street, North

★ ★ ★

TRIANGLE COFFEE SHOP

Magnolia Arcade

440 First Avenue, North

★ ★ ★

When in Toledo, Ohio, Eat at

BUD AND LUKE RESTAURANTS

Willson-Chase

St. Petersburg's Quality Department Store

DEW FURNITURE CO.

Operating Furniture Dept. Willson-Chase Store

Central at Third

Men's Clothes, Hats Furnishings and Sports Wear

DENT & ENGLISH CO.

333 Central Avenue

"Exclusively a Men's Store"

DIAMONDS GEMS WATCHES SILVERWARE

Jewelry Remodeling Watch Repairing

BRUCE WATTERS

DEPENDABLE JEWELERS

360 CENTRAL AVENUE

VINOY MARKET

WESTERN MEATS, GROCERIES, FRUITS, FRESH VEGETABLES, HOME BAKED GOODS.

432 FIRST STREET NORTH

Phones 8106, 8107, 7109

TAMPA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 8-1943, 9 to 12 daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

FLORIDA

TAMPA (Continued)

SAVE AT Sears In Tampa, Fla.

SEARS ROEBUCK AND CO

Permanents a Specialty

HELEN-WANDA BEAUTY SHOP

Expert Courteous Service

822 South Rome Avenue Phone H1429

Borden's Poinsettia ICE CREAM

TAMPA, FLA.

First Shoe Fixery in Florida

OLD RELIABLE SHU FIXRY

Est. in Tampa since 1910

Corner Tampa and Lafayette

Seminole FURNITURE COMPANY INCORPORATED

Two Great Stores

Furniture for any home

Lafayette 1102-1106 at Hyde Park Fla. Avenue

"Latest Fashions of the Season"

Maas Brothers

The West Coast's Largest, Most Complete Dept. Store

Have your clothes fitted and made for YOU

Alice E. Gray

Tailorist and Designer

2104 Hills Avenue Ph. H 29-454

White Star Laundry

1116 Tampa Street Phone 4944

NEW LOCATION

608 TAMPA STREET

Victor M. Douglas

SPECIAL AGENT

PRUDENTIAL INSURANCE CO.

Rooms 1212-13 Phone 2463

WEST PALM BEACH

Anthony's

313 Clematis

West Palm Beach, Fla.

A home-owned, home-operated store. Highest quality apparel for men, women and children.

ALFAR CREAMERY CO.

MILK—CREAM ICE CREAM

and All Quality Dairy Products

Serving the Palm Beaches

Bell Glade, Lake Worth, Vero Beach, Hobe Sound, Fort Pierce and Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Furniture Draperies Upholstering Interiors

HARRISON SNIDER INCORPORATED

121 Lakeview Ave.

Phone 2-2700 West Palm Beach, Fla.

GOLDSMITH'S *The Store for Men*

WEST PALM BEACH—FLORIDA

Sonny Boy's Fruit Co.

Bonded Packers and Shippers

DELIVERY GUARANTEED

Featuring Florida Fruits—State Inspected Indian River Oranges, Grapefruit and Tangerines in Gift Boxes

2702 SO. DIXIE AT BELVEDERE ROAD

Shop at

DOROTHY—DENNY

Hats—Gowns—Sportswear

"Just a Little Different"

116 Clematis Street, East of Florida Thea. West Palm Beach, Florida

THE LAKESIDE PRESS

"Where Good Printing Is a Habit"

305 Gardenia Street Telephone 8675

West Palm Beach, Florida

Heating Master Craft Duo Therm and Washington Frogil

Hawthorne Roofing Co.

833 SO. POINSETTIA AVENUE

GEORGIA

ATLANTA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Phone CH 3619, 8 a. m.-11 a. m. daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

READY-TO-WEAR

Millinery—Accessories

J. P. ALLEN & CO.

Atlanta, Ga.

SCHNEIDER & SON

• JEWELERS •

109 PEACHTREE ST., N. E.

Make the 3-Step Test In Lovely Light

RHYTHM STEP SHOES

Buck's

218 Peachtree Corner Cain

THOMPSON-BOLAND-LEE

Exclusive Women's Shoes

Peller De Lise, Florsheim, Pallizzio, Urbanite, Matrix, Collegebred, Paradise, Vitality

201 PEACHTREE N. E.

MACON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone 70, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

SHOP

DANNENBERG'S

MACON, GA.

Middle Georgia's Greatest Department Store

60 Depts. at Your Service

The First National Bank & Trust Company IN MACON

Complete Banking Facilities

STRENGTH—STABILITY—SERVICE

SAVANNAH

FREE BROTHERS Dry Cleaning Co. and INDIVIDUAL LAUNDRY

404-412 East Broughton Street Phone 2-3125

Our New Garment Process Adds Lustre and Sheen to Your Clothes

Choice Luncheon Meats

Fischer's

Bakery and Delicatessen

1014 ABERCORN

Globe Shoe Co.

17 BROUGHTON STREET EAST

PHONE 8161

Florsheim and Gold Cross Shoes

Art Craft Hosiery

Mail Orders Filled

LINDSAY & MORGAN CO.

FURNITURE—RUGS LINOLEUM—DRAPERIES

INTERIOR DECORATORS

SAVANNAH, GA.

China Glassware Gifts

THOMAS WEST & COMPANY

18 West State Street

No. Carolina

ASHEVILLE

ASHVILLE ICE & STORAGE CO.

INCORPORATED

Ice and Coal

Cold Storage for Perishables

24 South Market Street Tel. 72 and 158

CHARLOTTE

Biltmore DAIRY FARMS

for Forty Years

"QUALITY DAIRY PRODUCTS"

Telephone 3-2153

Charlotte Laundry, Inc.

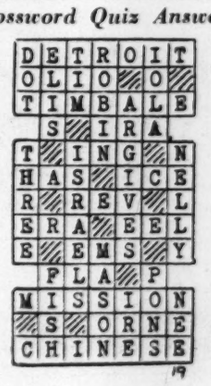
ESTABLISHED 1890

LICENSED SANITONE CLEANER

We specialize in Suedes, Leathers and Furs

DIAL 3-5191

Crossword Quiz Answers



Union of South Africa

CAPE TOWN

South Africa's Smartest Departmental Stores

Cleghorns

• CAPE TOWN
• PORT ELIZABETH
• JOHANNESBURG

FOR CHIC MILLINERY

The Newest Ideas in Shapes, Shades and Effects

CAFES AND REST ROOMS FOR VISITORS

Cleghorn and Harris Ltd.

Head Office and Works Phone 5-1648 1 Draxlow St., Woodstock

The Model

Quality + Service Launderers, Cleaners and Dyers

Mercantile-Atlas Printing Co. (Pty.) Ltd.

Printers, Lithographers and Carton Manufacturers

Dormehl Street off Sir Lowry Road

Telephone 2-5164

AFRICANA:

"Africana" Books and Paintings. Individual pieces or collections supplied. Museums and Institutions featuring Africana should write

Maskew Miller Limited

29 Adderley Street Cape Town

DURBAN

THE DEPARTMENTAL STORE WITH AN IDEAL

At Your Service—Cheerily—Always

DURBAN & DISTRICT CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY LTD.

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Expert Attention Satisfaction Guaranteed Permanent Waving—from £1.1.0

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Florists and Nurserymen Distinctive Quality and Service

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(MISS J. TUNMER)

Delightful Lingerie and Maiden Form Brassieres

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Every advertiser in The Christian Science Monitor appreciates knowing when you make a purchase in response to his advertisement.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

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Meat Purveyors
86-88, Berea Road, Durban
Specialities: Warwicks Hams, Bacon, Sausages, Polony and Lard. Creamery Butter.
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"THE BETTER SERVICE STATIONS"
for all motoring requisites
Complete Lubrication
Petrol and Oil
Repairs and Accessories
Tyres, New, Retread and Recapped
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Harrison and De Villiers Streets
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Country Club Garage, Milner Park
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CONSTANTLY
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LANGTON GALLERIES.
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MODERN ARTISTIC FURNITURE POTTERY

Domestic Hardware, Tools, etc.
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Ladies' Hairdressing Saloons
Specialist in Permanent Waving, etc.
Fully Qualified Staff in Attendance
2nd Floor, O. K. Bazaars
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I. Hutcheson and A. Milne
Phones 22-3970 and 22-5644

Phone 34-2042
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SPECIALISTS IN OUTSIZE FROCKS, SUITS and TWO PIECE ENSEMBLES

For Dependable Tailoring
Shop at
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Suits to Measure
£7. 7/- to £10. 10/-
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Slater, Jones & Co. (Pty.) Ltd.
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The Footwear people reputed for better value in ladies', gentlemen's and children's quality shoes.

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PEACH & HATTON LTD.
Furnishings and Floor Coverings
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Also at 537, West St. 3057

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DEPARTMENT STORE
All Your Requirements Under One Roof
"Value with Cheerful Service"
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CAFE DE LUXE
for
Cakes, Chocolates, Confectionery
204, Church Street Phone 2639

For Groceries and Provisions
L. GODWIN
281, Church Street Phone 4110

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PRETORIA FLORISTS
(PTY.) LTD.
Trading as
SOUTHCOMB FLORIST
3, Koedoe Arcade, Pretoria
Choice and Rare Flowers in Season
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that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

Union of South Africa

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(Continued)

'phone 2-7153
Bertida Ltd.
Millinery and Gowns
185 Andries Street, Pretoria.

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High Class Grocers and Provision Merchants, also Glass and Chinaware
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AUCKLAND

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The FRIENDLY STORE
The Store Whose Aim Is Always to Maintain
QUALITY
SERVICE
VALUE
THE FARMERS'
Trading Co., Ltd., Auckland and 75 Branches

AUCKLAND LAUNDRY Ltd.
'Phone 26-632 (8 lines)
Private Laundry Service
Bagwash Service
DRY CLEANING
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General Printing
Paper Bags Cartons
Cardboard Boxes
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Flowers Bring Joy
We send Flowers anywhere—any time
A. & S. REID
Florists and Seedsmen
271 HIGH STREET
Cables: "Blooms," Christchurch
36-171
22-495

Reliable Shoe Store
Noted for Quality and Value
J. J. BROOKES
Shoe Specialists
188 Manchester Street, Christchurch
(Next Civic Theatre)

HERBERT'S SHOE STORE
131 Cashel Street, Christchurch
High Grade Shoes for All the Family
Fitting done by X Ray

SALON PRICE
(M. L. ASHLEY)
Permanent Waving Specialists
Genuine Eugene Supaperm, the Natural Wave.
Setting and Marcelling.
166 Gloucester Street Phone 40,999

WELLINGTON

COLLIE'S
for
FURNITURE
167 Riddiford Street Telephone 24,010

LINDSAY'S LTD.
Smart Shoes at Moderate Prices
184 Lambton Quay
(Opposite Midland Hotel)

T. WAUGH, Ltd.
Seeds, Plants, Flowers
222 Lambton Quay, Wellington
'phone 40,797
114 High Street, Lower Hutt City
'phone 62,322

George George
DRAPERS and FURNISHERS
Save our discount stamps
161-165 CUBA STREET
Branches at
NEWTOWN, PETONE, KILBIRNIE

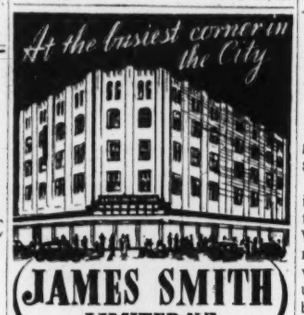
DOROTHY WELLINGS
Importer of Model Gowns, etc.
New Deliveries Frequently
Shop 4, Colonial Mutual Building
Wellington, N. Z.

NEW ZEALAND

WELLINGTON
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 27-133, 2-4 p. m., Mondays and Thursdays; 6:30-8 p. m. Friday evenings.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WHEN in Wellington make the D. I. C. your headquarters
Unexcelled for its consistent standard of quality...
Famous for its Store Services...
Theatre Booking Office...
and
Well-known Beauty Salon.
D. I. C. on the Quay
Wellington 'Phone 43,123



JAMES SMITH
LIMITED N.Z.
WELLINGTONS MOST POPULAR SHOPPING CENTRE

☆ QUALITY and SERVICE ☆
STAR STORES
The Progressive Service Grocers of Wellington N. 2.
(26 Branches)

THE Rees-Jones Shoe Co. Ltd.
Fashionable Shoes
with
Good Fitting and Service
The I & G Bldg., Lambton Quay

HOPE BROS. LTD.
Men's and Boys' Outfitters
83-85 CUBA STREET
185 Featherstone St. 27 Courtnay Pl.

"Head to Heel" Wardrobe Service
Art Dyeing Footwear Repairs
Dry Cleaning Minor Garment Repairs
TAYLOR'S
Tel. 15,015 Taylor Bros., Ltd.
CITY DEPOTS:
94 Courtenay Place 158 Cuba Street
185 Featherston St. Hotel St. George Bldg.
Cr. Hill and Molesworth Streets
LR. HUTT: CAREY'S LTD., HIGH ST.
MASTERTON: 136 Queen Street

MARTIN BEAUTY SALON
Ladies' Hairdressers and Beauty Specialists
We specialize in permanent waving, marcelling, haircutting
COLONIAL MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING
CUSTOMHOUSE QUAY, WELLINGTON
Branches at 11 Riddiford St., Newtown, Broadway, Rongotai, Oxford St., Levin

DENHARD BREAD
Won its favor through Goodness and Flavour
its amazing popularity proves its unvarying excellence.

P. H. JAUNCEY
for Natural Portraiture
Wellington and Lower Hutt
Studios:
Wellington City, 50 Willis Street
(Phone 43,847)
Lower Hutt City, New Post Office Building, High Street (Phone 60,171)

Mawson's
38 Will's St., Wellington
Lingerie and Corsetry Specialists for Service and Satisfaction
TELEPHONE 43516

George Harrison & Co. Ltd.
THE MODERN MEN'S WEAR STORE
188 Lambton Quay Opp. Midland

Let Flowers Carry Your Message from
"SCOTT'S"
Tel. 45-813 Tel. 45-813
Floral Artiste, 116B Willis St.
Flowers telegraphed throughout Dominion

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Associated Press

'Brief-Case' Machine Gun

Uncle Sam's much-talked-of new M-3 tiny machine gun, which fires as rapidly as the trigger is pressed. Lieut. N. L. Ripich is shown firing the .45-caliber weapon.

In Lighter Vein

10-Day Pass!

Somewhere in the SPA, a GI got a 10-day pass which he was supposed to spend in Australia.

He was one day late in returning, took a terrific bawling out from his commanding officer. When an explanation was demanded, he said, "Sorry, sir, I woulda made it, only we were held up one day in Chicago on accounta bad weather."

A man of no little faith, he'd planned a tight schedule. He hitchhiked to New Haven, Conn., on unidentified aircraft, spent a couple days with his wife and would have been back on time if Chicago weather hadn't been uncooperative.

P. S. He was fined $1.

—Mid-Pacifican (Hawaii).

Maybe Has Something

A small boy came panting into a western Kansas newspaper editor's office saying, "Boss, there's a man outside who says he hasn't had a thing to eat for ten days."

The editor's face brightened.

"Run back and find out how he does it," he ordered, "and maybe we can run this paper at least another week."

—Editor & Publisher.

Ready Reply

"Yes," continued the loquacious explorer, "when we neared the island we could see the whole place was literally red with lobsters."

"Ha, ha," cried a listener, who was waiting to trap him, "lobsters are only red after boiling."

"This, sir, was a volcanic island."

Daily Anecdote

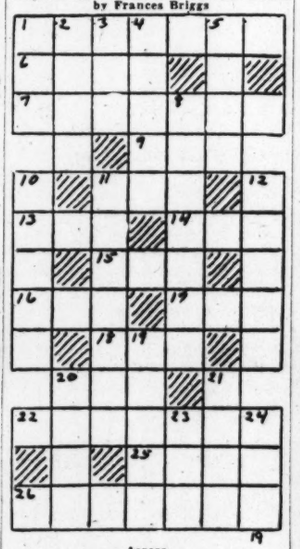
The Open City

Agesilaus was among the first rulers to realize the futility of trying to shut off a city from the rest of the world by setting up a wall about it.

Asked why there was a protective circle of stone and mortar around the city of Sparta, the wise ruler replied, "It saves the expense of gate-keepers."

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—What is fourth largest city in U. S.
6—Hodgepodge is what?
7—What is a small pastry shell filled with a cooked mixture?
9—Man's name.
11—What is the suffix of the present participle?
13—Possesses.
14—A sherbet is what?
15—What is last of canonical books of Bible (abbr.)?
16—Epoch.
17—Snakelike fish.
18—What is a celebrated German watering place?
20—What State of U. S. was named by Ponce de Leon (abbr.)?
22—Political errand is what?
25—What is a river of France?
26—Who are the natives of Changsha?

Down
1—Speck.
2—What are Yale men called?
3—What is a diminutive of Timothy?
4—According to Wordsworth, what is "the bird whom man loves best"?
5—What is a city of southeastern Kansas?
8—What name has been given to inhabitants of Argos?
10—How many acts in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird"?
11—What Dutch artist liked to paint the fisherfolk?
12—What is first name of "pretty maid" beloved by Ben Battle?
19—One who builds with stone or brick is what?
20—Is a Taunton turker fish or fowl?
21—Who is a noted French coloratura soprano?
23—Composer Baife was born where (abbr.)?
24—Born.

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Profitable Service

Cove, Ark.

Gas rationing may have curtailed the business of Mr. S., filling station operator of this town, but it has not changed his honesty.

Not long ago a businessman and his wife stopped at the station to have their car serviced. They also went inside the building for some soft drinks. After consulting a road map, the motorist neglected to pick up his wallet, which he had laid on the counter. The filling station operator did not discover it until the couple had departed.

Examining the contents, he found a picture of the owner of the wallet. He also found that it contained around $1,500 in money and other valuables. Since it was near the supper hour, he reasoned that the motorist and his wife would probably stop at Mena, the county seat, 16 miles distant. Acting on this assumption, he drove to Mena and found the car he had serviced parked outside of a restaurant. He entered and there was the owner of the wallet.

"Did you lose anything?" he inquired pleasantly.

"Don't think so," replied the motorist, reaching for his wallet.

"My wallet!" he exclaimed. "You found it?"

Mr. S. handed him the wallet, and without examining its contents, the owner handed him five twenty-dollar bills.—**Mrs. N. E. W.**

Monitor Camera Club from P. H. Lovell, Pinner, Middlesex, England

Britain's First Planned Village?

This photograph reveals a portion of Milton Abbas, believed to be Britain's first planned community. Its thatched-roof cottages were built to a uniform design along both sides of a grass-bordered village street. Sycamore trees were set out between the homes to add to the attractive setting. This planned community was started in 1786, when Mr. Joseph Damer, afterward the Earl of Dorchester, inherited the Milton estates and decided to build his mansion on the site the village then occupied. He had the village removed, lock, stock, and barrel, and rebuilt it according to a definite plan.

Prize Panama Prune Pickers

This is not the first time American farmers have been troubled with a manpower shortage in the crop harvesting season.

A mechanical tree shaker was hailed by some fruit growers in the 1942 and 1943 seasons as a solution to the problem. It consisted of a strange contraption mounted on a truck and operated successfully by shaking the fruit onto a canvas spread underneath the tree.

Less discerning in his planning was Martin Seely, a prune grower in California's Santa Clara valley. Back in 1905, he had his own ideas about solving the prune-picking manpower shortage.

Seely imported 500 monkeys from Panama and divided them into crews of 50, each crew being in charge of a human foreman. The monkeys, accustomed to foraging for themselves in the Panamanian jungles, were expected to do the same for the California prune grower.

The idea was practical up to a point. The monkeys picked the fruit with thoroughness and dispatch—but they failed to hand any of it over to the boss.

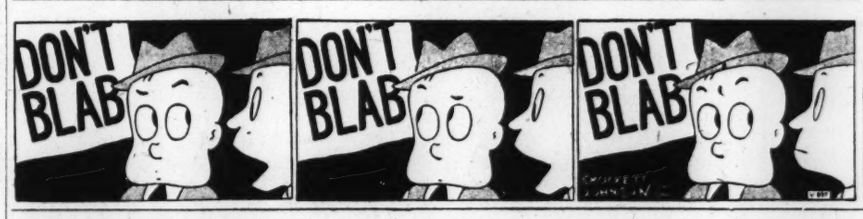
A Verse for Today . . .

Be of good comfort, rise; he calleth thee.—MARK. 10:49

Brevities

A federal judge in Cincinnati has ruled that newspaper reporters are not members of a learned profession. On the contrary, he says, they are merely workers entitled to earn a fair living.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.

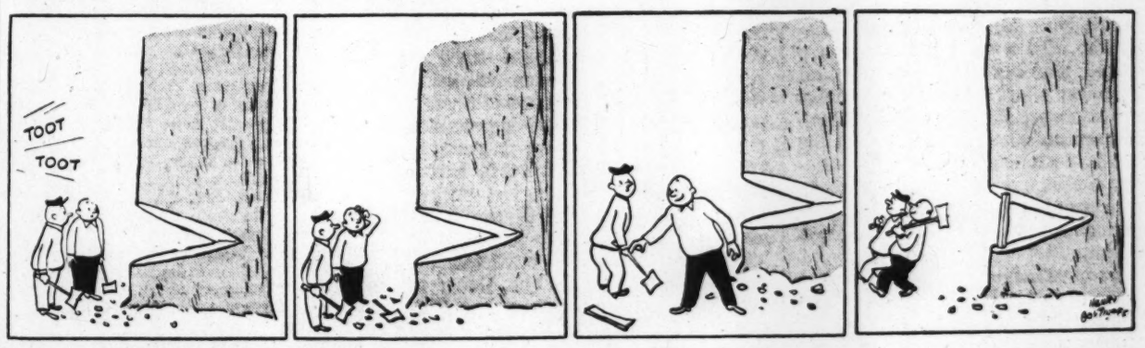
This country loses none of its world fame as a land of opportunity during a War Bond drive which makes it possible to become a millionaire for $750,000.—Boston Globe.



NEWS ITEM— THE ENGLISH WANT MORE SERVICEABLE HATS (WHY NOT MAKE UP THE FOLLOWING DESIGNS?)
TO BATTERY
THIS VERY SERVICEABLE HAT GIVES THE LADIES A PERMANENT WAVE WHILE OUT SHOPPING
AT RIGHT WE SHOW YOU A CROSS SECTION OF The Hot Drink Bowler- WONDERFUL FOR COLD DAYS. HOT LIQUID IS PUT IN THE VACUUM BETWEEN OUTER & INNER LINING, THUS KEEPING HEAD WARM. WHEN THIRSTY, STRAW IS INSERTED IN OPENING
A
The Awning Chapeau! IF SUN BOTHERS YOU OR SOMEONE PASSES WHOM YOU DON'T WANT TO RECOGNIZE, MERELY PULL A SHADE — WORKS FROM ANY ANGLE.
1 IF YOUR HAIR LOOKS LIKE THIS WHEN YOU WAKE UP LATE AND DON'T HAVE TIME TO BRUSH IT
2 JUST DON THE LATEST CREATION- THE HAT EQUIPPED WITH MILITARY BRUSHES
3 BY THE TIME YOU REACH THE OFFICE YOUR HAIR IS AUTOMATICALLY MADE NEAT AND TIDY
GOOD MORNING! NICE WEATHER WE'RE HAVING
WHY WASTE SPACE IN THE TOP OF TALL HATS? INSTALL A PHONOGRAPH ATTACHMENT WHICH SAYS YOUR MORNING GREETING FOR YOU.
L.F. VAN ZELM

Just for Fun—*Precautionary Measure*

By BOLTINOFF



The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Not the Time Nor Place*

By RODGERS

"Why-er-hello-there," was all I could think to say when Snoopy suddenly appeared outside the caretaker's window-
"May I ask what you're doing in there?" he demanded-
I could have asked him to explain a few things himself-
But-somehow- it didn't seem quite the time or place to start a discussion!

The Adventures of Waddles—*A Pair of Aces*

By THE HAGERS

"You say this drake flew to our base This message from our missing ace?"
"Yes, sir! And may I undertake His rescue with my aide-the drake?"
"Take off then!" Captain Lee replied. "Keep on the tail, Red, of your quide.
And you, drake, bring our fliers back." I raised my wing and shouted, "Quack!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Demobilization Day

The report on demobilization that Bernard Baruch and John Hancock have just submitted to President Roosevelt is based not only on a keen and broad grasp of the impersonal economic factors involved, but on a lively appreciation of the human values as well.

This fact adds immeasureably to its appeal. Just a glance at the letter accompanying the report will itself bring encouragement and hope to many.

"There is no need for a postwar depression. . . . Our adjustment after the war is won should be an adventure in prosperity. . . . Our soldiers will not be let down. . . ." Such phrases are the sort that Americans understand and like. And when they are backed up with concrete proposals for attainment by men enjoying the widest respect, they replace fear with hope.

Messrs. Baruch and Hancock assert that it is an easier task to convert from peace to war than from war to peace. This is chiefly true because of the absence of a mental quality, patriotism.

In war, the conversion is directed by a central authority and "patriotism exercises a strong compulsion."

With peace, points out the report, the opposite becomes true. "Each has a right to make what he pleases. Governmental direction and aid disappear. The markets become free and each individual is dependent upon his vision, his courage, his resourcefulness and his energy."

However, there is nothing to prevent enlistment of co-operative endeavor within this framework of private enterprise to effect orderly demobilizations and immediate re-employment. Such things as quick termination of war contracts and speedy cash settlement of Government obligations, so industry can have capital for the change-over, as recommended in the report, are wise.

So is the suggestion that demobilization activities be centered under a single "unforgetful mind," and that Congress concentrate this field under a single committee.

The report has many facets. These will require study and evaluation as the various phases of demobilization arise. But here, at least, we have a comprehensive blueprint of an integrated program.

Toward an Oil Policy

The "new national oil policy" demanded by the Senate's Truman Committee ought to be only a first step toward American participation in an international oil policy synchronized with other commercial, industrial and political measures designed to prevent wars of aggression in the future.

The immediate impetus back of the Truman Committee's statement is the warning by Secretary Ickes that American reserves are being depleted, coupled with the complaints of Senators who, after a tour of the war fronts, charged that the contributions of oil to the war effort by the United States and Britain are disproportionate. There has been no attempt to deny that the contributions are unequal. But Secretary Ickes has stated that, considering transportation problems and processing capacity, they have not been "inequitable."

The question of striking a balance is viewed as a postwar problem by the Truman Committee. The principle of "payment in kind" which President Roosevelt said was embodied in the lend-lease agreements is recalled by the Committee's insistence on recompense for American oil.

Yet it is hard to see how any one necessity of war — like oil — can be singled out from the total of necessities, including human lives, when the final settlements are made. British use of American oil may have saved American lives and served American interests during the war. Will oil so used have to be paid for in kind after the war?

The British, with their Navy converted to oil, many years ago recognized control of oil reserves as a vital factor in the nation's defense. Development of these reserves was therefore seen as a proper field for intervention. One result of this approach was the strengthening of the hands of British oil men all over the world in competition with private enterpreneurs of other nations.

If recompense for use of American oil must be made by the British the compensation might well take the form of concessions in postwar agreements to enable the two countries really to get together to keep as much of the world's oil as possible in the hands of nations who must police the peace.

Truk's Change of Face

Regardless of the damage resulting from the strike at Truk, the entire character of that base is now changed. No longer is it a secretive and safe anchorage for the Japanese fleet. No longer can forces be gathered there for surprise forays.

Truk is now under aerial reconnaissance. Its secrets are open secrets, and if forces gather there they can be hit, as the present raid illustrates, and as the capture of Eniwetok will facilitate.

Subsidy Veto

President Roosevelt's veto of the subsidy ban is not unexpected; it is fully justified. It is extremely difficult to say in terms of precise arithmetic just how much elimination of subsidies would cost, but the President's seven per cent estimate is about midway between what the foes and proponents assert, so seems reasonable.

His message, showing what such an increase would mean in terms of the cost of butter, flour, bread, milk, meats and other food items, should impress housewives. It might even rally the public support needed behind the whole anti-inflation effort.

A recent speech by Chester Bowles, head of the OPA, points out that while farm incomes have risen 182 per cent since 1939, OPA controls have saved farmers about $8 billion. He contrasted this with the first World War when farm incomes rose 129 per cent, but farm costs nearly kept pace.

There is something for the farmers, whose organizations are the chief foes of subsidies, to ponder. Others opposing subsidies might consider the case Labor is building up for higher wages, based almost entirely on rising living costs. Abolition of subsidies might easily breach the wage line, and that would be inflation and hardship for many.

In this instance, the President is on strong ground. The House failure to pass the measure over his veto suggests a compromise is in the wind.

Low-Tariff Republicanism

Independent thinkers who are weighing President Roosevelt's foreign policy against that of any alternative administration repeatedly find the Republican record on tariffs tipping the scales toward the Democrats. For the postwar world cannot afford to try again to organize peace while carrying on the bitterest economic warfare. Many open-minded Republicans have been coming to this conclusion. The latest is Alf M. Landon, who says:—

> A free and easy exchange of raw materials and finished products among all the nations of the world is the quickest way to world prosperity, and that world prosperity is the number one requisite not only for American welfare but lasting peace as well.

Here is a most courageous and heartening advance from the Landon position of 1936. We hope that in this recognition that reciprocal trade is vital to peace, Mr. Landon will bring with him a large body of middle western Republicans, whose representatives in Congress have repeatedly voted against the Hull trade agreements. Wendell Willkie has always favored freer trade. Will the influence of the party's two most recent presidential candidates outweigh the Republican leadership in Congress when the platform is framed at Chicago? Unless there is a clear affirmative on that question, many citizens who intend to choose their postwar Government primarily for its foreign policy will vote for Cordell Hull's brand in November.

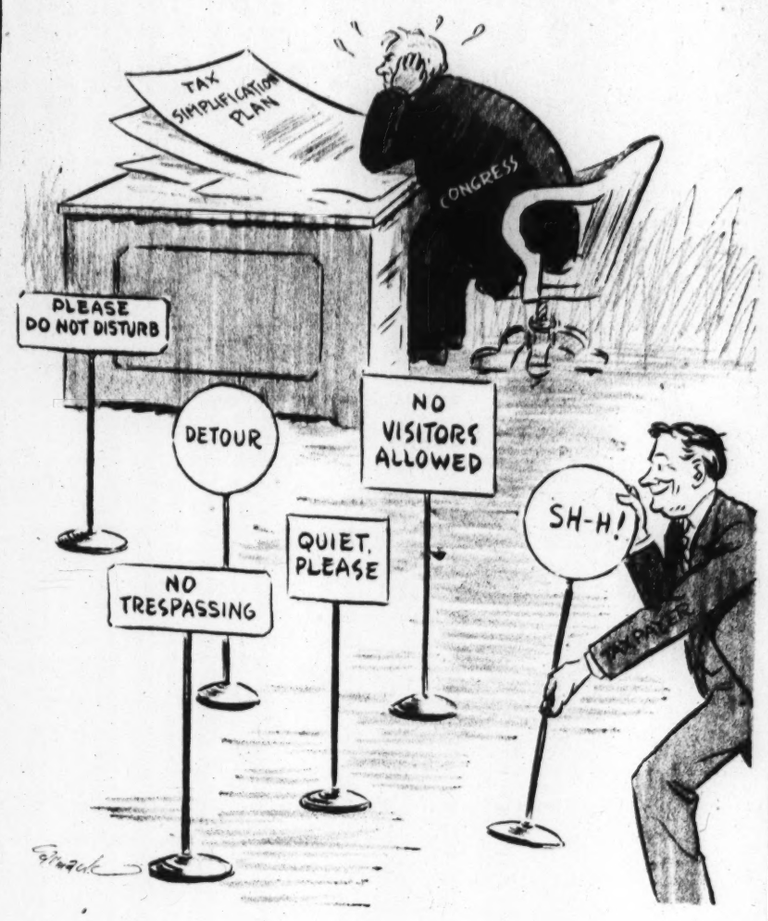
Finland—Peaceward?

Stockholm dispatches say Finland's course now rests with Moscow. Such reports ignore the estimated 120,000 Nazi troops in Finland, or perhaps they mean that the removal of the Nazis from Finland also rests with Moscow, which is what the Russians realize only too well. The Finns are occupying a steadily deteriorating position for bargaining with the Soviet Union.

It will be fortunate for them if proposals to postpone Finnish border questions can be made acceptable to Moscow. In Dr. Juhu Paasikivi the Finns would seem to have a most useful representative for dealing with the Kremlin. He at least was able to recognize the validity of Russian demands on Finland for defense bases against the Nazis, even before the outbreak of the war between Russia and Finland in 1939.

Possibly his realism will help the Finnish cause in Moscow. It is a cause for which Finland's friends in other countries can now do little enough.

Let's Help Him Concentrate



Norway's Spiritual War

The Wide Horizon

By Julius Moritzen

While it is true that Nazi domination of Norway continues with its detestable persecution of the people as a whole, the fact that the Quisling Gauleiters have been secretly told by the usurping authorities to close their eyes to congregational worship by Norwegian loyalists shows distinctly that the Hitler ideology, as far as religion is concerned, has proved a dismal failure. The spiritual warfare by the Norwegian clergy, after three years of uncompromising refusal to obey the Nazi authorities, has resulted in a victory that stands as an example of faith where even the "master race" has been helpless to effect its purpose of religious subjugation.

An outstanding example of ministerial stamina is the story of how Bishop Eivind Berggrav of Oslo held to his position that the edict of the church, as it was followed before the German invasion, took precedence over whatever new "laws" the intruders might write. Bishop Berggrav was interned and is today under house arrest. But while his voice is momentarily silenced, his example has proved a pillar of strength to not only his own former congregation but Norwegian worshippers throughout the land.

* * *

A single incident in the Norwegian church struggle against the Nazi invaders is worth recording as typical of what occurred throughout the country when it became known that a pastoral letter by the Council of Bishops was to be read on a certain Sunday. For weeks it had been known that the church had prepared an offensive against the Nazis and that the Quisling authorities had forbidden that it be read.

"I arrived in my church in Oslo," a Norwegian now in New York informed this writer, "and never in my whole church-going have I witnessed a scene like that which confronted me. I arrived half-an-hour before the service was to begin, but even then I could hardly enter because of the crowd.

"Like everyone else, I was momentarily caught under the spell of the immense seriousness of the hour. The anxiety of the faces was marked in the dead quiet that prevailed in the church. Might it be possible, was the underlying thought of us all, that Gestapo officers in civilian dress would arrest the pastor at the altar?

"Not for a moment during the services did the feeling of anxiety ease up. It seemed almost as if the congregation sought to find inspiration and an outlet for its feelings in the hymns which rose to the rafters with greater strength and fervency than ever.

"The sermon was filled with the earnestness that marked the day. It foreshadowed the battle that was to come.

* * *

"After the sermon, white-haired and erect, the pastor, one of the best known and beloved of our clergy, appeared before the altar, and without stressing or dramatizing a single sentence or word he read the message of the Bishops. The congregation listened in breathless silence. The pastor began by citing examples of the brutality and lawlessness of the German Nazis and their small clique of Norwegian henchmen. Clear and simply the pastoral asked the question: 'Can the Church sit quietly on the sidelines while the Commandments of God are being set aside and many other events are taking place which dissolve law and order?'

"The pastoral letter took half-an-hour to read. Our apprehension was at the breaking point. But nothing happened. Once again, spiritual weapons had conquered brutality."

According to this informant, the pastoral was later printed and circulated through underground newspapers and by other means throughout the country for the benefit of those unable to attend the church services. It is said that the church has become the best organized and perhaps the most powerful factor in the increasing fight against Nazism with the nation standing behind the church. It is a step toward ultimate liberation, and the return to that love of freedom so characteristic of the Norwegian people.

When They Come Home

The Bookshelf

The time of which all hearts are dreaming, the time when our soldiers and sailors come home, is the subject of a book by Margaret Rhodes Peattie, called simply THE RETURN (New York: Morrow, $2). In this brief chronicle of a day in the history of one small Vermont town the author has put into words the longings and hopes, and a trace of the apprehensions, that lie at the foundation of the thoughts and emotions of servicemen and of their people back home.

Barlow, in the quarry region of Vermont, might have a setting of New England hills and autumn-painted foliage, it might be dominated in its aspect by a nest of white spires on an old New England church, but it is typical of American towns everywhere, tidewater, Mississippi Valley, prairie, and sunset West, where the men will be coming back, and will be met with flags and bands, and the ration-book version of the fatted calf, and with the eager hearts and personal problems of individual households.

On that great day in Barlow the town was dressed in all its bunting. There was elation in the air and choking suspense. Senator Jones was rehearsing his speech ("Just forget you're a politician," said his wife). Young wives were tying bonnet strings under the chins of babies whom their fathers had never seen. Farmers driving in with their families found parking places early occupied. Down at the station, General Sedgwick and Pete Aguilla waited in united emotion for the train to come. Everywhere there was an unwonted sheen and sparkle and cordiality.

They came—skinny Jim Thornton, the soda clerk, who had been made a commando; young Pete Aguilla, with a medal on his chest; little Topper Jessup's father, to get acquainted with his new baby; Jed Harris, who could not understand why the neighbors were all down on the German-born Swartzes whom he used to like ("So this is peace!" he laughed bitterly); Ben Needham, who was using crutches; Dick Johnson, who had to see the mother of his chum who wasn't coming home; Jack Houghton, who was planning to get married but found that the little factory where he used to work was closed. Embarrassed, inarticulate, decorated heroes came who could not make speeches, and some who could.

Simply, poignantly, with the power to put herself in the place of men and women of many different sorts, Margaret Peattie has pictured the day as a community event, as a typical and an individual climax of emotion, one of welcome, exaltation, fraternity, love, peace, and safety.

The day came to an end, but the account of it leaves a continuing sense of adjustments to follow.

W. K. R.

Mirror of World Opinion

We've Only Begun to Think

The implications of the Wagner-Murray social security extension bill in terms of tax burden and in terms, as well, of increasing Federal bureaucracy, have been very little debated. The pressure of war and pending decisions affecting the Nation's postwar relations with the rest of the world have precluded sufficient thought. . . .

The New York State Chamber of Commerce, presenting its own estimate of the bill's profound effect on the Nation's economy and governmental structure, asks Congress, therefore, to postpone action upon it until after the war. . . .

Bureaucracy, which has burgeoned in the years of the New Deal's ministrations to depression ills, has grown more complicated. . . . One has only to read one section of the bill—that on medical hospital benefits—to realize that it involves an increase in bureaucracy perhaps comparable to the increase in tax burden. . . .

The Chamber of Commerce is right, we believe, in pointing out to the Congress that issues involving our governmental philosophy underlying this bill have not yet had such consideration.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

Why Not a Dewey-Willkie Compact?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Richard L. Strout

The wisest thing the Republicans could now do in the Presidential election is to double-hitch the two party wings of Gov. Thomas E. Dewey and Candidate Wendell Willkie. Columnist Walter Lippmann has advocated this proposal. On a statistical basis, the advantages of putting the two political drives into harness is self-evident. It might well mean winning the election. But there are big difficulties in the way.

Looked at with the objectivity of a simple arithmetical problem, the benefits of Dewey-Willkie co-operation are self-evident. It is another way of saying that a united party has a better chance than a divided one. The obvious danger is that Republicans are going into the election with a badly split organization. The possibilities are that rival Willkie and Dewey followers will batter each other about so as to make a working formula impossible after the convention; even perhaps to deadlock the Republican convention itself and so open the way for a third candidate, a 1944 Harding.

* * *

The two outstanding present contenders for the nomination are Dewey and Willkie. Other figures are relatively minor. Governor Bricker takes his candidacy seriously, but to many he seems to have little chance save as a compromise last-minute figure, who would be handicapped by the very nature of his selection. Liberal Stassen hasn't much, if any, chance, nor does General MacArthur, in the view of most political speculators here, though he has ardent supporters. The outstanding contenders are Dewey and Willkie.

As things are shaping now, they are heading into rivalship rather than unity. So long as this is kept on a good-natured level of let-the-best-man-win, the two men can co-operate after the convention. But there are forces at work making for disharmony.

To begin with, there is the basic human equation. It takes a deep reservoir of magnanimity to so run for office as to leave the door open to the support, let alone the close co-operation, of a successful rival, after the struggle is over. Then there is a second factor. The public has come to know what Mr. Willkie stands for, but Governor Dewey has not so specifically outlined his views. Obviously, the two men could hardly serve in the same government if they were at heart temperamentally antagonistic or if they differed on the basic course which the Nation should follow.

A third difficulty, and one which is particularly dangerous right now from the Republican picture, is the ill-tempered action of the partisans of the two rivals. Governor Dewey has so far held himself aloof from the campaign so that it has been rather difficult for overzealous Willkie supporters to assail him, though one or two brickbats have been thrown in his direction. On the other hand, Mr. Willkie, in his exposed position of active candidate, has been subject to what has seemed to be a ganging-up process and a "smear" campaign, from other Republican factions. There is the mystery of the publication of the anti-Willkie book, "One Man—Wendell Willkie," and of the apparent forgeries of the now notorious "Hopkins Letter." Republican wheel-horses like Joseph Pew of Pennsylvania have left no doubt of their vigorous opposition to Willkie. The isolationist-Chicago Tribune fringe of the party, with a highly articulate representation in Congress, seems almost to dislike Mr. Willkie more than it dislikes Mr. Roosevelt.

* * *

Mr. Willkie might get the nomination and the Presidency without Governor Dewey's co-operation. But it will be a hard task, and the job of keeping Congress in line after he reached the White House would be even harder. If Governor Dewey were to be in his Cabinet, say, as Secretary of the Treasury, the task would be infinitely easier.

It is just as true, put the other way about. As candidate, and later as President, Governor Dewey would be enormously strengthened if he made the promise of Mr. Willkie in his Cabinet and the army of Willkie followers among his supporters. Not a few of these may vote for Roosevelt otherwise, fearing a recurrence of Republican isolationism.

Willkie-Dewey co-operation is not unthinkable; American history is full of such instances. If it does not reach the Cabinet-sharing stage, at least Republican chances would be strengthened if a working relationship is maintained between the two leaders.

Votes That Miss the Mark

North . . South . . East . . West

By Frank L. Perrin

There persists, even in the United States where we have always been taught to believe that both freedom and secrecy of the ballot are assured by law and custom, the doubt that the right of individual voice or choice is actually assured. It is because of this, perhaps, that in each running national election, where the right of franchise should be exercised, millions of men and women fail to go to the polls to vote. Is it possible that, particularly in those States where normal majorities are overwhelming, the adherents of a minority party, or the supporters of a national candidate whose cause they would espouse, fail to vote because they realize their ballots would not in any way affect the general result?

In view of conditions prevailing at the time of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, it would have been impractical to provide the methods and means for electing a President and Vice-President by popular vote. The alternative method was that of the Electoral College, which still persists. This is made up of the electors chosen by the States as integral units, though in each State the electors themselves are chosen by Congressional districts separately, with two additional. The complement corresponds to the State's representation in both branches of the National Congress.

It would seem reasonable to provide, instead of collective ballot thus dictated, for the tabulation of the choice of each district in every State, with the choice of the two electors-at-large determined by a majority of all votes cast in the several districts. Perhaps this proposed change of method would never actually make a difference in the general result. But on the other hand it might so operate. In the States of the so-called Solid South, for instance, divided representation in the Electoral College might logically result if the growing minority could be assured that the votes which they now feel are vainly cast because they miss the mark would be effective in expressing individual preferences and in determining the national choice.

Democracy, even in the United States, can be implemented and made operative only when and as it is expressive of the freedom of choice and determination vouchsafed by the Constitution and statutory law. Representation is not assured, for instance, when the voters of Boston, Mass., veto the choice of the voters in a congressional district in another section of the State. The same holds true in Illinois, California, Texas, and elsewhere. The need is to get the democratic machinery close enough to the people so that they can operate it and regulate its functioning.

In the 1936 elections, to cite a convincing example, the Democratic candidate for President received a total of approximately 27,500,000 votes. His Republican opponent received over 16,000,000, or considerably more than one-half as many. Yet in the Electoral College the Democratic nominee received 472 votes, while the Republican received eight. The result would not have been different had the method permitted the expression of popular rather than collective choice. But who shall say that the failure to encourage individual expression of choice in States traditionally Democratic, or traditionally Republican, has not tended to deter members of the minority party in those States from attempting to participate in the greatest of all opportunities enjoyed by a free people?

A difference of 23 electoral votes in the year 1916 turned the tide insuring the re-election of Woodrow Wilson. Less than 3,000 votes divided the strength of the opposing candidates in California, and a difference of 53 votes in New Hampshire gave the electoral vote to Wilson. California's six and New Hampshire's four votes, subtracted from the Wilson total and added to the total for Charles E. Hughes, would have changed the result. In New York State, in 1884, Cleveland's plurality over Blaine was 1,149 votes. These votes determined the national result, controlling the ballots of 37 electors, or more than the combined electoral vote of Kansas, Iowa, and Wisconsin. Majorities do not always rule.

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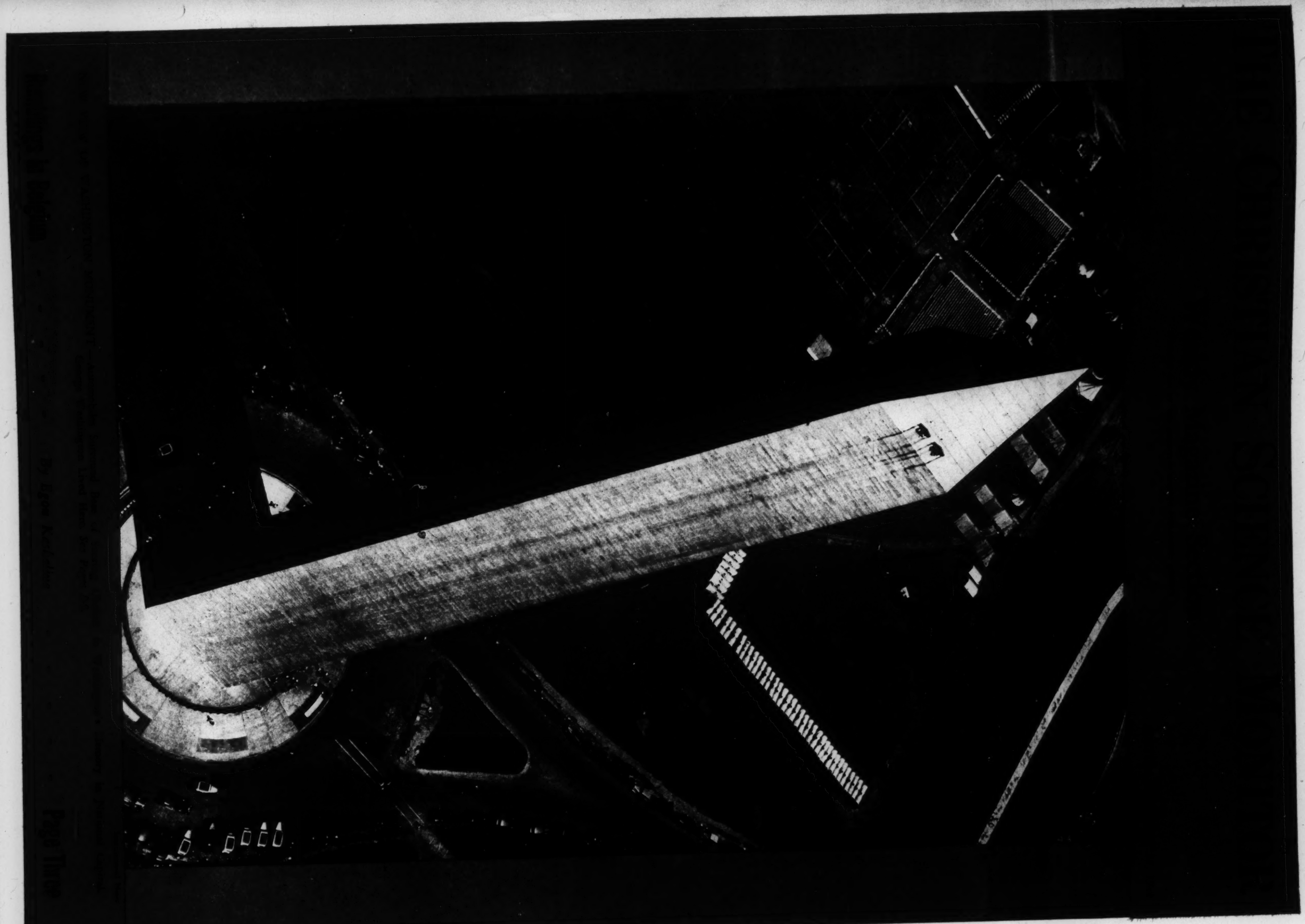

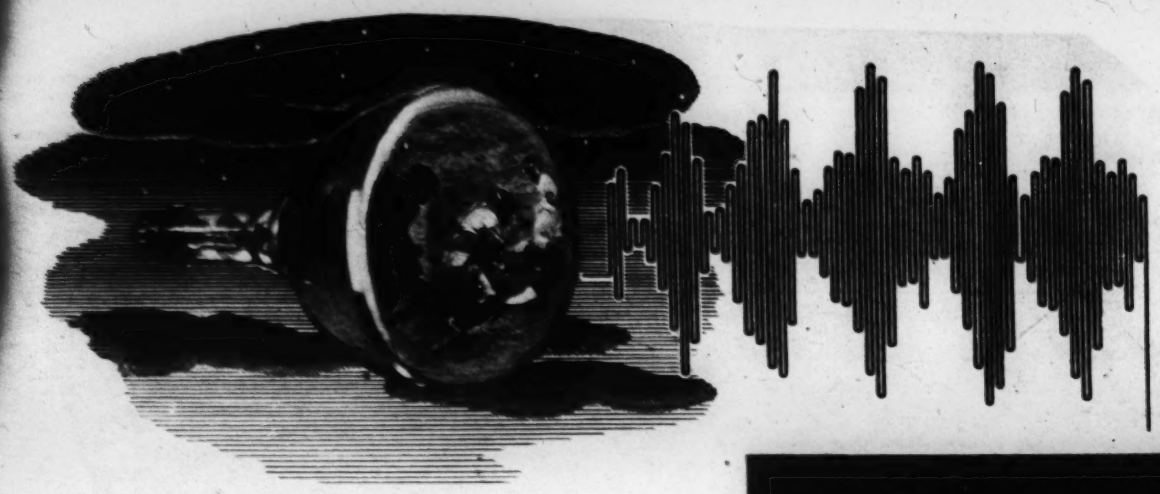

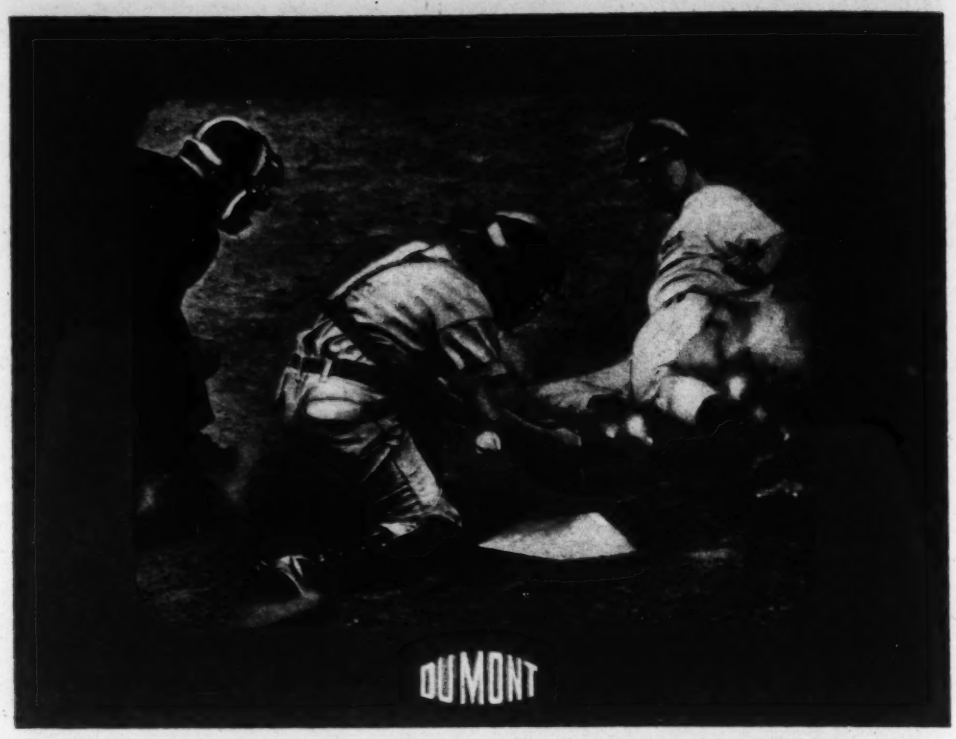

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Rumblings in Belgium

By Egon Kaskeline

BEFORE THE INVASION, some among the Belgian leaders may have believed that the scourge of the Second World War would by-pass their country, but the people of Belgium always knew better. The people had not forgotten the experiences of German occupation in 1914-18 and they expected their troublesome and brutal neighbors to fall upon them sooner or later. When the Nazi armies crossed the border-line and soon forced the Belgian forces to surrender, the Belgians realized that a new period of bitter hardship had begun.

Yet they were not disheartened, not crushed like many other subdued peoples of Europe. Underground resistance against the invaders was organized almost immediately after their arrival. The Belgians were never deceived by the "correct" attitude of the occupation forces, and as early as June and July, 1940, the first serious acts of sabotage against German military installations were carried out. On Aug. 15, 1940, the first number of "La Libre Belgique" (second edition) was secretly printed and distributed among the population. In 1914-18, the German authorities had vainly attempted to suppress this courageous paper. Sometimes they succeeded in arresting editors and printers, but the paper continued to appear and the publishers never failed to send the first copy with their "sincerest compliments" to the acting German Governor-General.

Nazi Germany has been even less successful than Imperial Germany in curbing Belgian resistance. The Belgian underground press has developed into one of the most efficient weapons in the hands of the Belgian patriots. Not less than 30 underground newspapers are at present published in Belgium; and their monthly circulation has reached hundreds of thousands of copies. "La Libre Belgique" is still the most important paper, and almost 50,000 copies are sold every month. The Socialist underground prints several widely read papers, among them "Le Peuple," "Le Monde du Travail," and "La Meuse." "La Voix des Belges," another underground paper of large circulation, is particularly read by the Belgian middle class.

The resistance papers published in the Flemish language are so numerous that only a few of them can be mentioned, such as "De Vrije Schutter," "Ons Vaderland," "Vrij," "De Hoode Vaan" (Communist). The wide circulation of underground papers, pamphlets, and leaflets in the Flemish-speaking part of the country disproves the Nazi assertions that they had freed the suppressed Flemings from Walloon (French-speaking Belgian) domination.

In Flanders, as well as in French-speaking Belgium, the native Nazis—Walloon Rexists or Flemish National Socialists—are a hopeless minority. The Germans have not succeeded in "building up" a strong Nazi Party, although they offered high pay and a good job to any Belgian willing to join the ranks of the native "Quislings." Today the Belgian Nazis are in a desperate mood. They feel that they are on the losing side and that the revenge of their countrymen whom they betrayed will be terrible. Actually, several thousands of them, among them more than a hundred "Quisling" mayors and state officials, have already been executed by the patriot underground.

The Belgians are a sober and practical people. Their underground resistance has not the "glamour" of the Yugoslav Partisan Army or the ideological élan of the French "movement de résistance." But the Belgian patriots are well organized and efficient and their scientific methods of sabotage hurt the very heart of the German war effort in the occupied country. All underground groups have joined the "Belgian Front of Independence," in which also the Belgian political parties, from the right to the extreme left, are represented. The "Central Council of Independence" issues orders and instructions to the underground groups and supervises their activities. The "Council" is in direct contact with the Belgian government-in-exile and with the Allied General Staff in London and carries out the general directives received from the British capital. Important quantities of arms and explosives have been smuggled into Belgium and have been distributed among the underground groups.

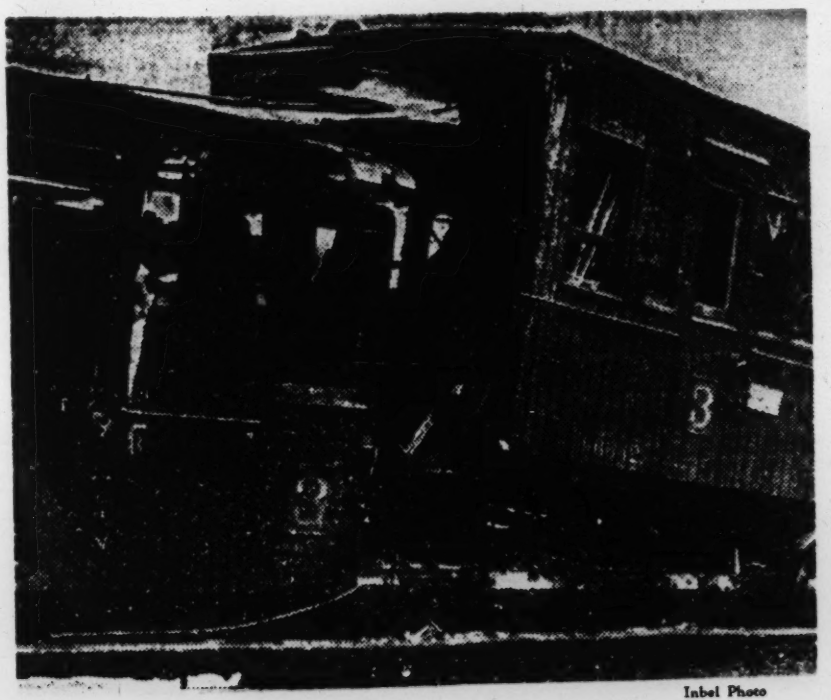
In no other occupied country of Europe has organized sabotage become so highly efficient as in Belgium. The underground not only succeeded in slowing down the industrial output for Germany but it has systematically struck at the nerve centers of industrial production. One night, for example, the underground concentrated on the destruction of sluice gates and succeeded in blowing up several dozens of them. This action paralyzed for several days transportation of goods on Belgian waterways. The Belgian patriots are experts in sabotaging railway installations. The number of railway "accidents" in Belgium has gone up by leaps and bounds. The Nazis forced Belgian hostages to travel on German troop trains, but the patriots continued to dynamite the rails. The underground struggle knows no mercy. Men who risk their lives every day do not hesitate to expose those of their countrymen.

More recently the Belgian patriots have extended their activities and have begun to disorganize agricultural production for Germany. Few other occupied countries are suffering more from food shortages than industrialized Belgium. Any interference with food production is likely to bring new hardships to the stricken population. Yet the Belgian guerrillas did not hesitate to burn crops and to destroy food stocks if they believed that these products could help the invaders. Partisan bands invaded numerous co-operative dairy farms, blowing up the machinery and confiscating stocks of merchandise. The peasants were advised to produce their butter and cheese at home and to sell them to the local population. The underground carried out a campaign to inhibit the planting of colza or rapeseed, which is used in manufacturing nitroglycerine. The farmers received warnings that "to cultivate rapeseed is to betray the country" and, some nights later, their crops were burned down and their barns blown up. As a result of the underground campaign, the actual production of rapeseed went down to 400 tons, and insurance companies refused to issue policies covering transport of the product. Belgian guerrillas also destroyed the records of the agricultural corporations, thus upsetting Nazi control of Belgian food production.

In a densely populated country like Belgium, underground warfare can be waged successfully only if the local population is in sympathy with the partisan bands. With the exception of some thousands of Walloon and Flemish Fascists the entire Belgian population is united against the invaders. The German-controlled Belgian press complains bitterly of the Belgian police, which almost never succeeds in arresting the "terrorists," and states that, whenever members of the underground are sent to jail, they are released by the Belgian judges. The Flemish Nazi paper, "Volken Staat," reported that in Liége the judge released not less than 51 of 57 "bandits" who had been arrested for sabotage and incendiarism. The Belgian judge based his decision on the Belgian code which provides the release of any accused person "not dangerous to the public safety." The passive or active assistance which the Belgian administration gives to the underground has created in Belgium a state of "rampant anarchy," according to the German newspaper "Essener National Zeitung." The "Quisling" Secretary-General of the Belgian Ministry of the Interior Romsée desperately appealed to the population to help the authorities in their fight against "acts of banditry which have multiplied until they have reached terrifying proportions."

When Allied troops invade Belgium they can be sure the way will be clear for them.

Grim Warning Notifies Nazis Their Hour Approaches



Inbel Photo

These Wrecked Railway Cars Show Effects of Sabotage

Oklahoma Cattlemen Look Ahead

By Grace Ernestine Ray

POSTWAR PLANNING for beef to feed the people of America and the starving peoples of Europe is a problem among southern Oklahoma ranchmen in the region known as Hereford Heaven. This area, according to an article in the Hereford Journal, leads the United States in production of Hereford beef cattle.

Long-range planning is more important for beef than for most foods, because about three years is required to raise a steer, except in the case of some baby beef, which takes about 20 months.

There is no beef shortage at the moment; there is an ominous surplus. Experts agree that too many cattle are going to slaughter, while too few are going to the Corn Belt to be fed for spring marketing—a reduction of about 20 per cent from last year. That implies a shortage of beef by May or earlier.

Now while the nation faces a livestock feed shortage, while many Midwest farmers are quitting the cattle-feeding business because of fear of losses through ceiling prices, and while many Southwestern cattlemen are selling their breeding heifers because of drought conditions, Roy Turner of Sulphur, Okla., urges the necessity of retaining breeding herds, for economic and patriotic reasons.

Turner is in a position to speak, because he is one of the few ranchmen in the world—if not the only one—who possess two international championship Hereford bulls. Hazford Rupert 81st and H. T. Tone are the grand champions that stand in royal, quiet dignity in stalls facing each other on the Turner Ranch.

Turner has thousands of blue ribbons and a roomful of silver trophies to his prowess, but he won success the hard way; he did not inherit his land and cattle from well-to-do parents. Born on a Lincoln County farm, the boy went through high school and business college before he began work for Morris & Co., Oklahoma City meat packers, at $12 a week. As paymaster he noted that many ranchmen were poorly paid for their labor and investment because of their own bad management.

In the first World War, Turner was in officer camp when the Armistice came. After that he worked in the automobile business, in real estate and in independent oil production. He saved money and bought a ranch and some cattle near Sulphur in 1933, in partnership with F. E. Harper. Turner bought out Harper in 1939, and today there are 1,500 head of cattle on his 10,000-acre ranch. He has 300 registered producing cows, a large percentage of which are straight Hazlett breeding. He has shown four international champions, including the two he still owns. The two he sold were Gordon Rupert, bought by the Girdler Farms at Shelbyville, Ky., for $5,800, and T. Royal Rupert 15th (son of Hazford Rupert 81st), sold for $10,000 to Hi-Point Farms at Romeo, Mich.

One of H. T. Tone's sons, Beau Zento 36th, sold for $16,600 to the Flat Top Ranch at Walnut Springs, Texas. When asked about this at a dinner in New York, Turner confirmed the price.

* * *

Turner gives credit to the loyal men who make his success possible. These are J. M. McClelland, manager; Roland Jack, assistant; Gerald King, superintendent of show herd; and John Blenkin, superintendent of breeding herd. Blenkin is a native Englishman.

Turner's postwar planning includes continuance of his Field Day, when Oklahoma youth are shown the advantages of quality cattle. Annually at this time he gives free food and entertainment and $500 in prizes to judging teams of Future Farmers of America and 4-H Clubs from every county in the State.

Meat is not the only thing which Hereford cattle can produce. Turner donated a calf to be auctioned by Bette Davis, movie star, in an Oklahoma war bond drive, and the little aristocrat attracted $100,000 into the United States war treasury.

Along with the other ranchers in Hereford Heaven, Turner furnishes quality calves at nominal cost to young boys, who fatten them as club projects.

Hereford Heaven covers parts of Pontotoc, Carter, Murray, Johnston, Stephens, Grady, Garvin, and Coal counties. It is good cattle country, because the grassy slopes are underlain by limestone. In Herefordshire, England, home of whitefaces, the soil is treated with limestone and marl.

With plenty of water and a mild winter climate, this region includes outfits such as Gene Autry's rodeo ranch, and ordinarily it is a paradise for beef cattle, but this year the State had a shortage of grain and cottonseed, and many Oklahoma ranchers, including some in Hereford Heaven, began reducing their herds.

Oklahoma cattlemen are restless about the Government's price ceiling policies and the feed shortage, but recent developments indicate that plenty of protein feed, mainly soy beans, will be available.

* * *

Like other ranchers, Turner is concerned about possible losses resulting from Government regulations, but he is co-operative and patriotic. He says: "We are not trying to get high prices on cattle; we simply want to know where we stand. If ranchmen must throw their cattle on the market now, because the cost of feed will be too high in comparison with the ceiling prices they will get for live cattle later, they want to know this now, so they can plan accordingly. The Corn Belt has a good corn crop this year, and perhaps, as has been proposed by some nutrition experts, much of this corn should be used to make cereals to feed hungry people or to manufacture alcohol for explosives, rather than to fatten cattle. If so, then all we ask is to be told what to expect, for our business involves live, perishable products."

So, with other producers in the West and Middle West, Oklahomans are in doubt about the future. Although reports from Kansas City and Chicago markets indicate an abundance of meat now, they show a decrease of one fifth in number of feeder cattle to be marketed next spring, and many farmers who have bought cattle to feed fear they will lose money when they take them to Chicago in the spring. Many Oklahoma ranchmen have figures to show that they have already lost $10 or more per head on cattle they pastured last summer and sold in September because of feed shortage.

Realizing that many problems face the cattle industry, Turner still pleads that if possible the foundation herds be reserved. If the number of American herds is appreciably reduced, there will be several meat-shortage years ahead.

Photos by Guy E. Smith, Kansas City, Mo.; Dudley Young, Ada, Okla.

Top: T. Bonney Delsona Turns Suspicious Eyes on Photographer as He Edges Nearer That Stubby-Legged Baby of Hers. The Pair Sold for $5,000 at the Turner Ranch in 1942. Center: Roy Turner Presenting Trophy to Boys' Winning Judging Team. Bottom: January Auction Sale Crowd at Turner Ranch Around Dining Tent at Lunch Hour

Canada's Plans For Vets

By James Montagnes

NOT WAITING FOR V-DAY, Canada has already in operation a detailed plan of rehabilitation and demobilization benefits for its war veterans, both men and women. With over 100,000 men and women already discharged since Canada went to war in September, 1939, and the current monthly rate being in the neighborhood of 3,000 members of the armed services, the Dominion is testing its benefits for veterans on a practical basis, which is being closely watched by various departments of the United States Government. The military personnel of both countries are in constant touch with each other on this subject.

Canada provides that before a sailor, soldier, or airman, or a member of the women's auxiliaries of these services, is discharged, he or she receives one month leave of absence with pay to visit home and decide what branch of civilian life to enter. Then they are discharged with one month's rehabilitation pay. Pay for dependents is included, so that a private with no dependents will draw about $142, a married man without children about $212, and a married man with three children about $284. These are the minimum rates.

The basic idea behind Canada's rehabilitation and demobilization plan is the provision of funds necessary to tide the veteran over the period of re-establishment in civil life, rather than making a lump payment at the time of discharge. Those who need it will draw more under this plan than the lump sum mustering-out grants proposed by the United States Congress.

On discharge from the services the veteran receives a clothing allowance of

RCAF and RCN Photos

These Loyal Sons of Toronto Name Their Bomber for Home City

She Plots Location of Ships at Sea for Royal Canadian Navy

Sailor Awaits Orders to Unload Depth Charge on Canadian Corvette

$65. Single men and women also receive their deferred pay, a percentage of their pay which has been held in Canada for those serving overseas in order to build a nest-egg for the postwar period. Transportation is provided, with traveling expenses to the point of enlistment, or to the veteran's home at the time of enlistment, or to any other point in Canada which can be reached without additional expenditure.

After discharge, the veteran is entitled to post-discharge allowances, if needed, which correspond in some degree with pay and allowances while in the service. These allowances are payable during any 12 of the first 18 months after discharge. They are officially known as out-of-work and temporary incapacitation benefits and are payable if the veteran cannot find employment or is temporarily unable to work. In addition the veteran is entitled to full employment insurance with benefits accrued to the individual's account for the time in the armed services since unemployment insurance went into effect on July 1, 1941. The veteran must work at least 15 weeks and make such unemployment insurance contributions as required before being eligible to this unemployment insurance credit. Upward of 1,200 veterans have already drawn unemployment insurance under these conditions.

* * *

While many business firms and financial institutions guranteed in the early days of the war the return of their jobs after the war to the men and women voluntarily enlisting, the Government made this mandatory in 1942 with the passing of the Compulsory Reinstatement Act. Subject to certain reasonable safeguards, employers are required with respect to those who left their employment to enlist in the armed forces, to reinstate them in employment under conditions not less favorable than those which would have been applicable had enlistment not taken place. Seniority rights in large organizations are thus assured the returned man. This applies to Government service as well as private industry. Veterans of the First World War have always been given preference in the Civil Service, from the federal service right down to the smallest village Civil Service. This preference has been extended to include veterans of the present war and is now a definite statutory provision of the Canadian Civil Service Act.

The veteran has a number of opportunities open in returning to civilian life. To help him the Department of Pensions and National Health has set up welfare offices in various parts of the Dominion and citizens' committees have been established. The veteran can go into farming or fishing, into industry, or finish his scholastic education, all with Government assistance.

Because Canada is still largely an agricultural country a considerable part of the Dominion's rehabilitation scheme is based on land settlement. Veterans with overseas service or at least a year's service in Canada, or receiving a pension, and with some farm experience, are eligible for farm grants.

* * *

Under the land settlement plans, loans up to $6,000 may be made to veterans. Of this a maximum of $4,800 is for land and buildings, $1,200 for equipment and stock. On the land the veteran is required to pay 10 per cent deposit, on the equipment and stock nothing. His mortgage is on two thirds of the land value at 3½ per cent. He has 25 years to repay the loan, and during the first five years need only pay interest if necessary.

These loans apply to full-time farming, to small farm holdings combined with commercial fishing, in which case equipment is fishing tackle and boat, and to small suburban homes and gardens where a wide range of industrial employment is available, so that the veteran can grow his own vegetable crops while employed near by. This last provision is also to combat the development of industrial slum areas.

Subsistence benefits for a veteran and his family are provided for the veteran farmer for such time until the crops come in, and are similarly paid to veterans who start up their own business until these enterprises bring financial returns. Veterans taking vocational training or completing their scholastic studies are also provided with subsistence benefits, as well as free schooling and books, and traveling expenses. Vocational training is available for a brush-up course in their pre-enlistment trade or for a complete course for those who have no trade and want to learn one.

Any Canadian veteran may also, if he or she can qualify within 15 months of being discharged, enter a university for a course which they might have taken had they remained in civilian life. The opportunity, at Government cost, is provided for a fuller education to fit the veteran for a career. To this end many in the armed services are now studying university entrance examination courses specially designed on a correspondence school basis by the provincial education departments in conjunction with service organizations.

* * *

Accelerated courses at the universities, necessitated by wartime conditions, will in the postwar discharge period help such students to catch up with those who have not been in uniform. Post-graduate university courses may be taken in the same way. Already a number of veterans have graduated from such university courses and quite a number are currently completing their education in this way, while vocational training is being taken by hundreds of veterans.

Special training is being prepared for disabled veterans so that they will be able to live happy and useful lives, not having to eke out an existence at some small job to supplement a pension.

Certain veterans are being placed at a number of reconditioning centers which are farm homes, where such men can stay for an indefinite period to rehabilitate and train themselves for suitable vocations.

In addition to these various measures Canada has also set up a pension scheme for disabled veterans, with advisers and legal aids stationed throughout the Dominion.

Canada is prepared to handle the problem of her veterans with the experience gained in the operation of these plans during the wartime years.

Dominican Centenary of Independence

By Julius Moritzen

Foto Conrado, Triangle Photo Service, N. Y.

Upper Left: Washington Boulevard Along Caribbean and the Washington Monument. Upper Right: Dona Julia Molina Vda. Trujillo, Mother of President Trujillo, Depositing Her Ballot in Historic Election. Center Left: Statue of Columbus Points Westward in City of Trujillo. Center Right: Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, President of Dominican Republic; and, Bottom: Welcoming Committee Meeting Motorcade on Day of Anniversary

JAPAN'S unprovoked and infamous attack on Pearl Harbor brought the Dominican Republic into the war against the Axis powers, following the example of the United States. In fact, this Caribbean nation was among the very first of the Latin-American republics to take its stand resolutely against the danger that threatened civilization. For this reason a clean sweep was made of the German and Italian nationals residing in Santo Domingo. Every precaution was taken to safeguard the Panama Canal, to which the Caribbean archipelago is nothing less than a gateway.

The centennial of the independence of the Dominican Republic, the observance of which on Feb. 27 will call for the greatest patriotic outpouring in decades, takes on added importance as the victories of the Allies on many fronts bring nearer the day of deliverance. President Rafael L. Trujillo, realizing that the home front is of equal importance with what transpires far away, is therefore calling on Dominicans wherever they may be, or for whatever reason they have absented themselves from the home country, to return and take part in the celebration as a national event of surpassing significance.

In what he terms a "Cordial Message to all Dominicans," President Trujillo said:

"I may proclaim with legitimate pride that the Dominican Republic will celebrate this great anniversary, redeemed materially and spiritually from the old-time evils which blocked its progress, and, on regrettable occasions, placed it on the brink of destruction. The Republic will, therefore, begin a new century of economic life with its sovereignty fully re-established by the Trujillo-Hull Treaty, with its frontier regions definitely incorporated in the present national life, and with the deep satisfaction of having made the most practical and effective contribution to a better continental understanding of the project for an American League of Nations."

With a territory comprising a little more than 20,000 square miles and a population of considerable less than 2,000,000, the Dominican Republic has room for thousands of settlers from overseas when postwar conditions will permit of such transportation as will enable them to reach the island that Columbus discovered 450 years ago on his first voyage to America.

The political harmony that characterizes the regime of President Trujillo in this, his third term as Chief Executive of the Dominican Republic, will naturally go far toward a future progressive movement for economic prosperity. To fully realize how this nation has advanced both materially and spiritually, as it were, the present must be contrasted with what obtained in other days when unrest predominated.

The centenary, then, is sure to take account not only of the Declaration of Independence proclaimed in 1844 at "Fort February the Twenty-seventh," but also of many other historic monuments. There is, for instance, the remains of the Columbus Palace, built by the son of Columbus, Don Diego, in 1510, and which is said to have been a magnificent structure modeled after the finest in old Spain. Standing on the left bank of the Ozama River, even in its ruined state, the Alcazar de Colon is one of the imposing sights of the Dominican capital.

Hardly of secondary importance as a historical memento of the Colonial period is the great Cathedral facing the Plaza de Colon, where repose the remains of the great Admiral in a magnificent tomb reflecting the devoted artistry of the builders. In the center of the Plaza stands the heroic statue of Columbus, in a pose pointing westward, as if indicating his vision of the promised land. Immediately on the right hand as you enter the Plaza is the City Hall, while directly opposite are the Senate Chambers and the Hall of Deputies. Leading from the Plaza de Colon is El Conde, the main business street of Trujillo City.

Abounding as is the capital in historical monuments, many in ruins, others well preserved, and however much attention the centennial celebration will give to past events, it is only natural that what obtains today as evidence of the people's effort to keep pace with modern demands will also be accented. For Trujillo City is in reality a community of which any nation could be proud. The hurricane which in 1910 laid waste the city at that time named Santo Domingo may be termed a blessing in disguise. The inauguration of Generalissimo Trujillo for his first term as President called for great efforts on his part to restore order and to lead in the work or reconstruction. For no national capital in the West Indian territory can lay claim to greater progress along the most modern lines than this city, which as regards public works, fine boulevards, and residential sections, together with a new million-dollar hotel, the Jaragua, should prove an incentive to Americans who after the war will wish to visit the land that Columbus "loved best of all," as he declared on more than one occasion.

The present favorable position of the Dominican Republic, politically and economically, is directly traceable to two important factors: Education and Equal Suffrage, which allows the women of the nation to vote.

Public school instruction, whether in the capital, the other cities, or the countryside, has during the past decade made great advances. Under the direction of Dr. V. Diaz Ordonez, Minister of Justice, Education, and Arts and Letters, programs are under way that should add luster to the great national event.

When Dona Julia Molina Vda. Trujillo, mother of President Trujillo, led the women of the Republic in casting their first vote during the recent election of the Chief Magistrate, the honorary president of the Accion Feminista Dominicana ushered in a new era. It took years for these intrepid women to gain equality at the polls, and they, too, will become conspicuous features of the centennial celebration which, beginning on Feb. 23, will extend through the first week in March.

It was unavoidable that one of the great hoped-for features of the centennial, the dedication of the proposed Columbus Memorial and Lighthouse, could not materialize because of the global war. This monument to honor the achievements of the Admiral had been planned years ago, and each of the 21 republics in the Western Hemisphere had subscribed to its construction. However, an enterprise on such a vast scale could not be undertaken with the world in chaos. At some later day it will be built and will become a beacon for ships at sea and in the air—extending its welcome far out from Dominican shores. In the mausoleum of the structure the remains of Columbus will be interred after their removal from the Cathedral.

Villagers Talk Peace

By Jessie Ash Arndt

TIME WAS when commuter residents of Westchester County, New York, were in Westchester but not of it. Although they called their suburbs, such as Bronxville, Scarsdale, Chappaqua or Larchmont, "villages," few ever thought of themselves as the villagers. Their interests were in New York City, and village affairs were left to others. Not so now. The Larchmont Council for the Promotion of Peace Planning, which was started last spring, is typical of what the war, plus rationing and minus tires and gasoline, has done for suburban New York.

Larchmont has no intention of working up a plan for a peaceful postwar world and organizing supporters for it. Not even a resolution is destined to emerge from the sessions of the Larchmont Council. Its sole purpose is "to promote in Larchmont an informed public opinion on the essentials of a just and lasting peace." But, in the process, Larchmonters are getting acquainted with one another, they are getting to understand their neighbors' views, and they are getting immense satisfaction out of the rather new experience of working together as a whole community.

The Council had a typically American beginning. Nine men and women met in the study of Rev. Floyd E. McGuire, the minister of the Presbyterian Church, to consider whether the community needed public discussion of the essentials of a durable peace. The group was not limited to members of the congregation. It was proposed to launch such discussions as a community-wide project. Representatives of the Men's Club, University Club, the Woman's Club, Parent-Teacher Associations, service clubs, and of Protestant, Jewish, and Roman Catholic religious groups were invited to gather and talk it over. It was unanimously voted to form a council, with officers and an executive committee representing all opinion groups and faiths in the village. The chairman, William J. McWilliams, a New York attorney, carries out the committee's recommendations.

The speakers are chosen for the information they can supply on a given subject rather than for the purpose of encouraging debate. Light rather than heat is the object of the discussion.

In the beginning some Larchmont citizens were suspicious of the community gatherings. They were reluctant to believe there was not an ulterior motive behind them. They looked for propaganda of one kind or another, but after looking a long time they did not find it, so added themselves to the ardent supporters of the Council.

The Board of Education gave the free use of the auditorium of the Chatsworth Avenue School for the meetings. It accommodates 700 and has been filled each night excepting the first, when only about 350 were present. Like the meeting place, everything needed for the project has been given voluntarily. The local newspapers have provided generous co-operation. The Post Office delivers announcements to every home in Larchmont.

Question Period Opens at Larchmont Council for the Promotion of Peace Planning

The Student Association of the high school provides the loud speaker for the meetings and the school janitor is the volunteer operator of it.

The discussion leaders come without honorarium simply as a contribution to a really democratic community effort and, because everything is contributed in connection with the programs, they are able to do so without conflict with their lecture contracts.

Sir Norman Angell, Nobel Peace Prize winner and former member of the British Parliament, and Ross J. S. Hoffman, Professor of History at Fordham University, led the discussion in July on "Why the Last Peace Failed—Foresight from Hindsight."

In September, Dr. Edward J. Byng, head of the United Press news services in Europe and the Near East from 1923 to 1934, Lisa Sergio (a Larchmont resident and member of the executive committee of the Council), news analyst of WQXR and formerly interpreter to Mussolini, and Arthur H. Motley, publisher of the American Magazine, spoke on "The Fight for World Freedom of Thought."

Lyman Bryson, Director of Education of the Postwar Division of the Columbia Broadcasting System and Professor of Education at Columbia University, gave an analysis of the various peace plans at the October session; Harry D. Gideonse, President of Brooklyn College, discussed "Sovereignty" in November; James Griffiths, Member of Parliament from New South Wales and an outstanding Labor Party leader of Great Britain, with Henry Steele Commager, Professor of History at Columbia University, as American commentator, talked on "Postwar Anglo-American Relations" in December, and Vladimir D. Kasakevich, Russian-born specialist in economics at Columbia University, and Paul B. Anderson, Russian service representative of the International Y. M. C. A., with 26 years of first-hand knowledge of prewar and wartime Europe, discussed Russian relations with the United States at the January meeting.

The speakers open the subject with about 45 minutes' discussion followed by an equal length of time devoted to questions and views from the audience. This is the most stimulating part of the meetings and one in which members of the audience are participating increasingly, showing a steadily broadening comprehension of world problems as a result of the discussions.

The Council has a special committee headed by Dr. John Gray Peatman, Professor of Psychology at City College, New York, which holds discussion groups in the Larchmont Public Library. The attendance ranges from 75 to 100 (which is about all the Library will hold). Subjects of special interest to people who attend the larger meetings and who register their desire for further enlightenment are more closely studied. For example, there were three special discussion meetings in successive weeks on Japan, led by Toru Matsumoto of the International Y. M. C. A. Miss Lisa Sergio led one of the discussion groups on "Behind the Scene in Italy." Dr. Kurt von Fritz, head of the Classical Language Department of Columbia University, formerly of the University of Hamburg, the University of Rostock and Oxford University, England, presided at a series of three discussions on Germany. Similar meetings are held in the homes and by various organizations of Larchmont.

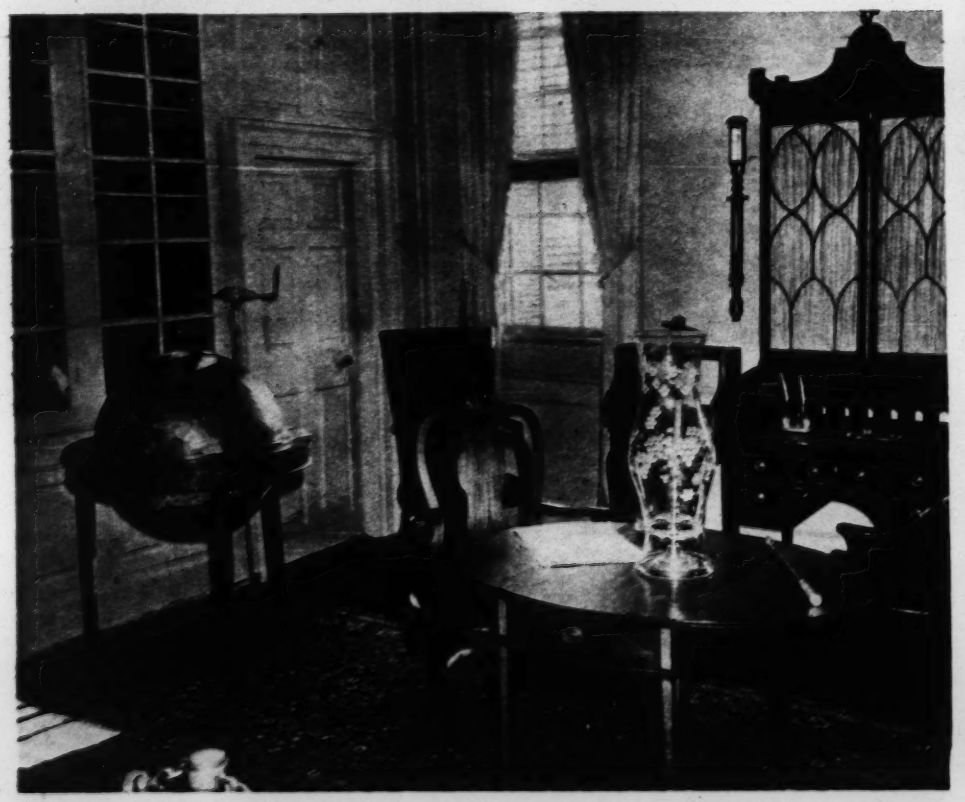
Larchmonters are not only thinking about world affairs as all other Americans are doing these days, but they are becoming well informed about them and are finding opportunity to be articulate. They aren't all agreeing in every instance by any means. There is no Larchmont pattern of thinking on these subjects, but the Larchmont Council is making democracy speak for itself right there at home in the Village of Larchmont.

James Nevins Photos

Left to Right: T. J. Ahern, Superintendent of Larchmont Schools, Moderator of Discussion Period; Paul B. Anderson, Guest Speaker; William J. McWilliams, Chairman; Vladimir D. Kasakevich, Guest Speaker, at Lecture Desk. The Subject: "The United States, Russia, and the Peace"

George Washington Lived Here

Panoramic Photograph of Beautiful Mount Vernon by Margaret Bourke-White



Washington Wrote Diary, Posted Accounts in the Library

Music Room, With Harpsichord at Left of Fireplace

West Parlor Ready for a Friendly Call

Central Hall. General Washington Himself Wrote: "I Have No Objection to Any Sober or Orderly Persons Gratifying Their Curiosity . . . About Mount Vernon"

Bedroom of the Father of His Country

Mount Vernon Highway Calls Steady Stream of Visitors

Washington's Dining Room and Original Furniture

Washington and Lafayette Regarding Slides of Valley Forge—Reproduced From Oil Painting by A. Ossani

Service Women View Key to the Bastille Presented to Washington by Lafayette

America has a soft spot in its heart for the month of February, which has come to be remembered as the birth month of great Americans. Just after the turn of the new year, with spring's awakening just ahead, seems a most appropriate time to renew allegiance to the principles of the founders of the Republic. Especially is it the time to remember George Washington, the Father of His Country and first President of the United States.

If you are tempted to grumble about things you have to do without during this war, just remember that Washington had far, far less than you have now. And he fought for the very things that we are called upon to fight for today—with only a fraction of the material to fight with that we have—excepting courage and faith and trust in the justice of his cause. The freedom we have now is a monument to his memory, more real and more vital than the obelisk erected in his Washington, the city named for him and national capital of the nation he fought to establish. Another tangible monument to the man is the restoration and preservation of his Mount Vernon home as a national shrine, to which many thousands of Americans make pilgrimages yearly.

In the accompanying photographs by A. E. Scott of International News Photos we bring you some personal mementos of the man of destiny who led the fight to establish freedom on this continent. The Washington mansion and estate are replete with as many items as possible from those it contained during the days of Washington's occupancy, supplemented by furnishings of the same period. The grounds, too, were restored. In the library are a pair of Washington's spectacles, and in the bedroom the original bed in which he slept while master of the estate.

Here are the answers to questions parents want to know about their children's schooling.

PRIMER FOR PARENTS

By Frank Ashburn

Headmaster of Brooks School

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MEMO-SISTEM "NEVER FORGETS"

China's Laws Basis of Reform

Resistance and Reconstruction, by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. New York: Harper Brothers. $3.50.

Is China a Democracy? by Creighton Lacy. New York: John Day. $1.50.

A COLLECTION of the war speeches of leaders of the four great nations championing the cause of freedom against Axis tyranny would probably give the most compact view of the hopes and fears, the problems and aspirations of the peoples they represent. Certainly these addresses of Chiang Kai-shek between 1937 and 1943 tell us much about China and its ordeal that is not generally known.

In this respect they are a direct antithesis of those of Mr. Churchill. While the British Prime Minister seems to revitalize the old vigor and confidence and national pride of the British race and to mobilize it against the forces of aggression, Chiang seeks to drive back the would-be enslaver by building up in the Chinese people a new sense of unity and a new community spirit.

* * *

Resistance and reconstruction become one and the same movement in almost every one of the Generalissimo's 60-odd speeches presented here. In speech after speech he bases the will to resist on the revolutionary ardor and revolutionary discipline of a nation determined to put through the principles of Sun Yat-sen.

To read these messages leaves the impression that Chiang is not a dictator in the stereotyped sense. He is not a spell-binding demagogue of the Hitler-Mussolini type, nor is he a modern Demosthenes like Churchill. His cold, clear statements of fact would not arouse any national fervor. The secret of his extraordinary influence as a force of cohesion for the Chinese people seems to lie in his firm insistence on, and constant reiteration of, certain principles that, among the Chinese people, stand for the truth.

The Chinese have no need to pause at times, as the American and British peoples have done, to wonder just what they are fighting for. Chiang never lets them forget that they are fighting for Sun's three principles of national independence, democracy, and equality, economic freedom and prosperity, and for reforms in line with these principles—in education, transportation, land ownership, labor conditions and business.

One difficulty in Chiang's way has been to take the reforms through the graduated stages of military rule and political tutelage to constitutional government—as prescribed by Sun—owing to the disorganization incident to the Japanese invasion. War conditions have compelled retrogression to military rule after the nation had already reached the stage of political tutelage. Possibly Chiang has gone to extremes in forcing upon the nation a degree of unity that may be foreign in its nature and in suppressing the separate agrarian reform movement of the so-called Communists. But his policy is a long-range matter that can only be judged in the light of subsequent events.

* * *

Meanwhile those who regard China as a backward race passing through a period of oriental dictatorship might do well to read Mr. Lacy's little volume showing that the Chinese have the oldest and strongest cornerstone for democracy of all the nations.

The author points out that in traditional respect for the individual and in sanctity of the home, China is distinctly ahead of the Western nations. The Chinese, who regard themselves as individuals, not as cogs in a social machine, have built up whatever social and political structure they have from below. It has not been handed down to them from the Dragon Throne. Chiang is attempting to hand down a new framework for a democratic order. But the basis, as Mr. Lacy explains, is there and has been from time immemorial.

H. J. S.

Additional book reviews appear regularly on the Editorial Page of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

The Beginning of Christianity

The Beginning of Christianity, by Clarence Tucker Craig. New York and Nashville: Abingdon Cokesbury. $2.75.

CLARENCE TUCKER CRAIG, of Oberlin Graduate School of Theology, offers his readers a well-planned and helpful introduction to the study of the New Testament and its teachings in relation to their environment. Part One, "The Background of the Gospel," deals briefly but effectively with Palestine and its rulers, going on to discuss religious life among the Jews and to describe the various religious parties or sects of Judaism.

Turning to "The Announcement of the Gospel," Dr. Craig logically begins by establishing the historicity of Jesus, noting, in addition to the Christian evidence, the passing references to him in Roman and Jewish literature. "The absence of important testimony about Jesus in Josephus is really not strange," he observes, for "he did not mention such an important Jewish teacher as Hillel"; while it is noted that "the Jews rejected the Christian evaluation" of Jesus, "not the fact that he had lived."

* * *

The significance of John the Baptist is well brought out, and the author goes on to outline Jesus's teaching concerning God and the kingdom of heaven, and his spiritual interpretation of the Law. Such teaching was not, of course, entirely new, but, as Dr. Craig justly reminds us, "the essence of originality lies not in novelty, but in bringing new power to an insight." Jesus preached "a gospel of health," the writer observes, and regarded the healings which he wrought as "signs that the kingdom of God was already in some sense present."

In Part Three of the book, which tells of the "beginnings of the early church," we are assured that "the belief in the resurrection of Jesus is the best attested fact of ancient history," and that with it the Christian church may be said to have begun, in that the Resurrection proved that not even death could destroy the Messenger and the Message of Christianity. It was this glorious faith which made it possible for the disciples to extend their preaching to ever more distant provinces.

* * *

Paul is rightly seen as "the most important single figure in the development of the early church," for through him Gentile Christianity may be said to have become an established fact, although Peter had already taken a somewhat tentative step in this direction in preaching to Cornelius. To understand this growth of Christianity among the Gentiles, it is important to know "the background of the Gentile faith," and this Dr. Craig well sets forth, showing the types of religious and philosophical thought to which these new converts had been accustomed, and providing an epitome of the political and social situation.

While the conversion of so many of the Gentiles was a cause for gratitude, it brought in its train new problems, which are seen as providing a challenge for the early Christian teachers. Following the martyrdom of Paul, and the Fall of Jerusalem, there came an era devoted to the consolidation of the Church, in which such subjects as its organization and its relation to society received definite attention, as the author shows.

A particularly useful feature of Dr. Craig's book is to be found in the suggested passages for study given at the close of each chapter. The volume is in textbook form, and while providing clear evidence of sound scholarship, it is easily read and understood.

T. L. L.

War Children

Europe's Children, by Thérèse Bonney. New York: Distributed by National City Bank. $3.

THERESE BONNEY offers in "Europe's Children" 62 photographs taken from 1939 to 1943 in France, Spain, England, Sweden, and Finland

There are no staged poses, she says, and no misleading captions. She begins quietly in Finland, showing a score of lively girls of 10 or so trooping up stairs in school, at the time before war struck. Pictures of a smiling French schoolboy, and of three Spanish youngsters in a library, entranced with a book, follow, setting the note of happy childhood in peacetime, exemplifying Miss Bonney's ability to capture an individualizing moment in her subjects.

Then the crash. A Finnish child reads the blunt announcement on a broadside. Wires on a French telephone pole hang uselessly to the ground, communications are cut; in a school yard girls are at play in the narrow strip that is left to them by the men who are digging trenches—grim contrast between the merry and the ominous.

Miss Bonney, though stark in her methods, is always the good reporter. You never feel that she has devoted herself to a hunt for horror. It is as if she were saying: "Look! See what war does to the great mass of the people, particularly the children."

Here are two sturdy Finnish girls knitting, their strong faces intent on their needles and yarn, doing what they can for the men already at the front. And here is a dog that remained behind in an abandoned French cottage, waiting for those who will not return. Dispossessed children are shown wearily walking the road between the parts of France that are not yet overrun by the invader, or resting as best they may along the way when they are too tired to travel another hundred yards.

In the wind and the rain they search for food and shelter, the lost ones, and stare at bakeries which have signs stating that there is no bread for sale. Lacking food at home, they are fortunate to get one meal a day in school, yet they give their thanks in prayer for that.

What Makes a WRITER?

The answer is natural ability plus training

THE founders of the Magazine Institute (an organization of writers and editors) have worked for years to develop a natural way of learning to write. They have seen too many talented writers thwarted and delayed by the wrong sort of start. They have seen too many precious hours wasted trying to learn a formula that will provide a quick key to writing success. And they have never found anything to take the place of constant practice under skilled guidance.

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Ship Captains Put to School

Command at Sea, by Harley F. Cope. New York: W. W. Norton & Company. $2.75.

FIRST COMMANDS, which impose on naval officers obligations never before required of them, except perhaps temporarily, fall into two sharply defined categories—ships going into commission, and ships already in commission. In the one case, the captain, confronted with organizing his ship and making it an efficient unit as rapidly as possible, has to start from scratch. Succeeding to command of an already going concern is a much less difficult experience; but the responsibilities either way are definitely fixed by Navy Regulations, and prescribed procedures must be followed.

Under normal conditions an officer serves in a subordinate capacity for some years, during which time he has the opportunity of observing the good and bad points of his various captains, and he can acquire a background of experience that stands him in good stead when he assumes charge for himself of a ship and its crew.

* * *

The Navy has undergone an unprecedented expansion in ships and personnel, and many earnest though comparatively inexperienced officers of both the regular service and the reserves are being assigned to high duty. Captain Cope's work comes out, therefore, opportunely and will be an invaluable aid to naval officers ordered in command for the first time. Officers, too, who have previously held commands will find it an acceptable aid to memory, because Navy Regulations, set down in one of the most poorly indexed of books, are full of pitfalls.

The author has painstakingly assembled and commented on practically all of the articles in the Regulations which apply to taking command of a ship, the internal administration of a ship of the United States Navy, and the other responsibilities of a captain. To these bald, official requirements he has added many typical experiences and "trouble smoothers" which he and other capable captains have found helpful in handling their ships and crews.

* * *

Very pertinently the volume is prefaced with the observation—"From the moment you, as the new skipper, step aboard you are on trial before your officers and men. Responsibility for the ship, as well as for the crew, is yours." No truer remark was ever made, and no captain can obtain the confidence of his crew until he has demonstrated his professional qualifications, and has proven he has the welfare of the crew at heart. Newly designated captains will here find study of time-tested methods for solving the problems which confront them helpful to speedy establishment of a reputation.

In 271 pages is compiled an amazing variety of valuable information on all manner of shipboard complexities, which run the gamut of commissioning a ship to its possible loss, building up and maintaining the morale of a crew, navigational requirements, fighting a ship, feeding the crew, courtesies to be observed in foreign ports, etc. In fact, almost every possible contingency is covered.

* * *

The section on gunnery safety precautions carries a concise account of the cause which brought them, one by one, into existence.

Friendly advice is provided for members of an admiral's staff, who are cited as being on trial before everyone in the admiral's command, and who only too often suffer from an inflated ego which is helpful neither to them nor to those with whom they come in contact.

Anyone who has pondered the reasons for the United States Navy having been able to prove its worthiness as an outstanding fighting machine will find that this book supplies a fairly comprehensive account of the Navy's methods of attaining results. F. L. O.

The Book Window

American Paddle Steamboats, by Carl D. Lane (Coward McCann, $6), pulls up from the bottom and sets walking the waves again the excursion and coast-traffic craft that served the genteel 'seventies—period when people enjoyed in an especial way the thrill, and accepted with particular calmness the risk, of being "passengers" by water. The white, truss-braced hull comes into view, the black twin smoke-stacks tower up, and past the ship speeds, as speed used to be. Wonderful music the wheels made to the person listening on the bank or the shore. Some research, and the author calls the whole thing back in pictures, reproductions of advertisements, and text. Not the great era only, but the whole matter, from the first engine-driven vessels down to the discard of timber and plank for the steel beam and plate.

George Fitzhugh, by Harvey Wish (Louisiana State University Press, $3). A well done biography by a present Harvard Fellow of the propagandist for the Old South who won fame by debating with Wendell Phillips in New Haven in 1856.

Graphic Art of Goya Gathered

The Complete Etchings of Goya. Foreword by Aldous Huxley. New York: Crown Publishers. $3.50

IN "The Complete Etchings of Goya" are found 268 works of the Spanish master. A full page is devoted to the reproduction of each plate, and the titles and original inscriptions are translated into English. Here before us are the prints that have fascinated and puzzled men since they were produced in the later decades of the artist's life—the Capriccios, the Disasters of War, the Art of Bullfighting, the Proverbs.

While the social phenomena held up to ridicule by Goya are timeless and in some measure ever-present, the artist seems especially to have roused our imagination in recent years. First, it was the surrealists who, in their deliberate pursuit of the bewildering, the fantastic and the horrible, found Goya's etchings a bountiful reservoir. And then, his Disasters of War found a far too literal parallel in the reports of our own day, indicating that such horrors have not been stamped out by conflicts of the past, nor have these atrocities been compounded by modern warmongers alone. The depredations which Goya saw in the Napoleonic invasion are comparable with those which the Russians have experienced under the advance of the conqueror.

* * *

The introduction of Aldous Huxley is written with insight and with a feeling of awesome admiration. Goya was a great painter; indeed, his graphic art was something of a by-product. He could turn out a fine portrait, make a church decoration, design tapestries. He was appointed to the Court; and his difficult character, a mixture of intemperance and bad temper, did not thwart his worldly success. His genius was too expansive for the boundaries which fashion and convention tried to fix upon him.

Looking at the Capriccios, we realize that they are strengthened by an immoderate audacity, by a total fearlessness of class and money and convention. Such art does not spring from dignity or reserve. Goya's eye was as keenly critical as it was omnivorous. And while he seems to have been merciless in setting forth the idiosyncrasies, the hollow pretenses, the folly, the deceits of his fellow men, he had in common with most satirists a moral basis.

* * *

Goya's subjects, invariably anchored in fact, soared high and far afield, assuming the startling shapes of phantasmagoria. Here the familiar daylight world was abandoned for the obscurity of nocturnal visions. A medieval patron would not have been perplexed as we are, since artists were accustomed, in the more remote past, to populate the world they envisaged with such weird embodiments. D. A.

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HOW we modern Americans dislike to be bored! We are indeed an active lot of people! We like entertainment, sports, and adventure. One night we are off to the movies. The next night we play bridge. Over the week-end we take a trip in the car. Even when we do spend an evening at home, we must turn on the radio. Anything, you see, to escape from boredom.

But already a very significant change is taking place. Some say that the so-called depression has been a factor, others that the new trend is simply a natural reaction.

All over America thinking people are beginning to weary of the terrific rush ... the incessant high speed ... the endless round of bright lights, the unsatisfied quest for diversion. Too many movies, too much bridge ... too much running around ... what, they ask, can be more boresome than that?

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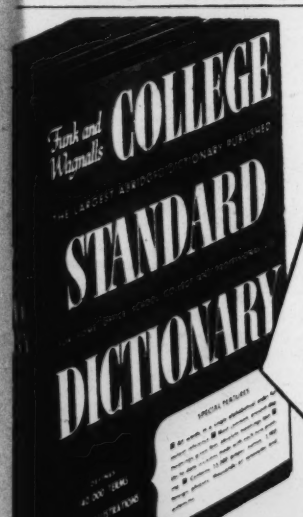

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Another "Seven Gables"?

THE WORLD - FAMOUS and weather-beaten House of the Seven Gables, at Salem, Mass., is really not the house described in Nathaniel Hawthorne's novel. The Pyncheon family, whose collapse is chronicled in the pages every schoolboy studies, is not a fictional family as critics have always assumed.

The real House of the Seven Gables stands at Thomaston, Maine, and the Pyncheon family is actually the Knox family—prominent for 200 years in old New England and in Maine.

These are the studied conclusions of Dr. Thomas Morgan Griffiths, official historian of the State of Maine and professor of history at Colby College. It was the chance reading of an item in Hawthorne's Notebooks that gave Professor Griffiths the idea that the nineteenth-century novelist found in Maine the house, the plot, and many of the characters in his masterpiece.

As the Colby professor explains his discovery, it seems that after "The House of the Seven Gables" was published, divers prominent citizens of Salem, Hawthorne's neighbors, protested vociferously over the alleged irreverent and injurious treatment of themselves and their ancestors. Hawthorne was astonished at this reaction and denied all of the supposed identifications of places, incidents and characters. In his notebook he wrote: "Who would have dreamed of claimants starting up for such an inheritance as the House of the Seven Gables?"

This was the clue with which Professor Griffiths began his research. He soon found that Hawthorne, in 1837, spent his vacation in the State of Maine and wandered from Augusta to Thomaston. Hawthorne's notebook for that year is mostly filled with accounts and descriptions of the ruined glories of Montpelier, the mansion of General Knox, and of the unhappy history of the Knox family, fallen from greatness. The pitiful shell of former magnificence and the decay of a proud family affected Hawthorne profoundly. In his notebook he wrote:

"The house and its vicinity, and the whole tract covered by the Knox patent, may be taken as an illustration of what must be the result of American schemes of aristocracy. It is not 40 years since this house was built, and Knox was in his glory, but now the house is all in decay. . . ."

"Hawthorne," Professor Griffiths said, "was often concerned with the 'baneful influence of the past' and with 'the inevitable result of American schemes of aristocracy.' Where, save in the Knox history, could the novelist have found a more perfect source of material? The Knox house, Montpelier, and the Knox family and its history, were a plot, setting, and set of characters ready shaped for his hand!"

Thus, the Professor concludes, Salem has no claim to either the House of the Seven Gables or the novel's characters. Montpelier, the Knox mansion at Thomaston, Maine, is the original "House" and the Knox family and its unhappy history supplied much of the plot and some of the characters, with due allowance being made, of course, for the coloring and the elaboration added by Hawthorne's imagination and genius.

From this point on, the Professor's investigation consisted in part of comparing the plot and characters of the novel with what could be discovered of the history and characters of the Knox family in Maine. Soon parallels became apparent and finally dozens of unmistakable relations were worked out. All in all, these parallels make up a large part of the 10,000-word report which the Professor, as State Historian of Maine, has been publishing in the "New England Quarterly," University of Maine, at Orono.

As for the characters of the novel, the Professor says that "the Knox and Waldo families, with their Swan and Holmes relations, provide a gallery of interesting personages much like the characters of the "House of the Seven Gables." Samuel Waldo and Henry Knox bear sharp, if partial, resemblance to both Colonel Pyncheon and his fictional descendant, Judge Jeffrey. Perhaps the closest likeness appears between the unfortunate Clifford, living his useless life in Hephzibah's house, and James Swan, Jr., who before his marriage to General Knox's daughter frittered away years of idleness at Montpelier, spared the necessity of toil.

The parallels of circumstance between the Knox history and the novel are even more marked than those of personalities and fictional characters. In many details history is duplicated, if colored, in the book. Often paragraphs jotted in Hawthorne's notebooks about Montpelier and the Knox family appear in the novel verbatim or expanded by the novelist's imagination and by his feeling for drama and perfection.

As for the points of comparison between the real Montpelier at Thomaston (now restored) and the fictional mansion in the book, Professor Griffiths says there are many details of similarity, including architectural matters of size, construction, and condition.

"Hawthorne," states the Colby historian, "when writing the book, seems to have drawn heavily upon the atmosphere of the then decayed Montpelier. In particular, in both the novel and in the notebook, Hawthorne leaned heavily upon the adjective 'rusty.' Hawthorne noted Montpelier as being a 'large, rusty-looking edifice of wood.' In the book, he wrote of the House of the Seven Gables, 'The desolate, rusty, gusty old house.' And again, '. . . familiar in its rusty old age.' "

"Such parallels," concluded the Professor, "can be extended to many details. For a final example, Hawthorne in 1837 saw hanging in one of the desolate rooms at Montpelier a map of the Waldo Patent, made by General Knox's surveyors and marked off by the General's own hand. In the novel such a map was a conspicuous wall ornament:

"' . . . a map of the Pyncheon territory to the eastward, not engraved, but the handiwork of some skillful old draughtsman, and grotesquely illuminated with pictures of Indians and wild beasts, among which was seen a lion; the natural history of the region being as little known as its geography, which was put down most fantastically awry. . . .' "

WILLIAM H. CLARK

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The Pattern Is Made

Deep in the heart of humanity, like the tree pattern in the acorn, is embedded the life pattern of an expanding sense of justice.—WILLIAM ALLEN WHITE.

Co-operation Makes Sturdy Cloth

Human progress is but a mighty growing pattern woven together by the tenuous single threads, united in a common effort.—MADAME CHIANG KAI-SHEK.

Energy Is "Capital"

The "capital" of this country is energy. When we find out how to make a thing with less consumption of manpower, to release that manpower for the creation of still another time, we are building American economic values.—HENRY J. KAISER.

Uniforms Conspicuous

The conspicuousness of uniformed groups teaches that the uniform which does bring privileges entails very real responsibilities.—ELIZABETH M. CULVER, USNR.

First President's Pledge

I am sensible that I am embarking the voice of the people, and a good name of my own, on this voyage; but what returns will be made for them, heaven alone can foretell. Integrity and firmness are all I can promise. These, be the voyage long or short, shall never forsake me, although I may be deserted by all men.—GEORGE WASHINGTON (1789).

The Real Riches of a Country

The real riches of a country are not what it possesses at a given moment in material goods, but the energy, knowledge, zeal for work, the organizational talent of its inhabitants and the natural resources of the country. If the right use is made of these, prosperity will return, and with a well-directed domestic economy the finances can be put in order again.—JOHANNES VAN DEN BROEK, Netherlands Minister of Finance.

Political Refrigeration

A hegemony of Europe is being planned by certain people, which would leave out Russia and Great Britain. That, to my way of thinking, is a beautiful way to keep Europe on ice until Germany is strong enough to take it over again.—WILLIAM AGAR.

Small World

The path of the world has curled around Uncle Sam's dooryard and I plead for a study of the backgrounds of the nations of the world that we may sympathetically and intelligently judge the international history-making of today.—GRACE MORRISON POOLE.

Russian Food Shortages

We would understand what the Russians face in food shortages if the Germans had occupied our whole Mississippi Valley breadbasket and were still fighting to hold St. Louis.—VICE-PRESIDENT HENRY A. WALLACE.

Land-Office Business

If even 1,000,000 families rush to the market for a home within six months after the war ends, the building industry will be strained to the utmost to supply the demand, because the largest number of units ever built in a year in the United States was 900,000, and this was away above the average. —PORTER MOORE of Postwar Housing Council, New York City.

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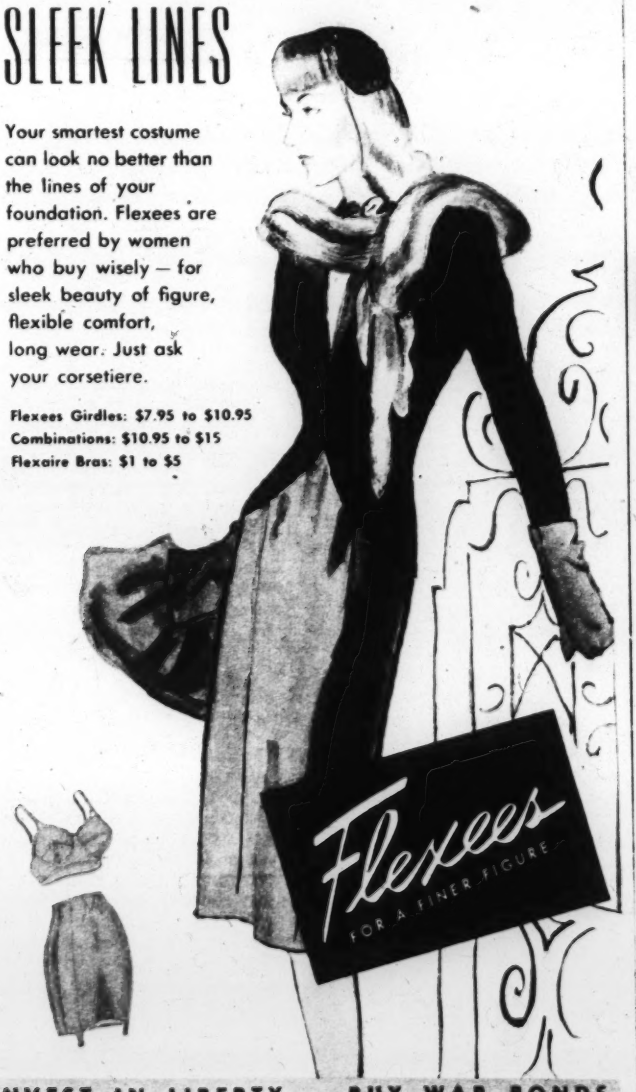

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Thomas J. Barbre Photo

Large Fluorspar Mill in Operation on Arkansas River Near Salida, Colorado

As for the high-octane gas which the bombers eat, hydrofluoric acid has rapidly become one of the most important catalysts used in the huge cracking plants.

There are other uses almost as important. For instance, hydrofluoric acid is used in making optical glass for rangefinders, bombing sights and many other indispensable instruments that use glass for "eyes." And in peacetime, it is used to etch glass and to make ceramics and refrigerants.

* * *

The major source of fluorspar formerly was a group of mines straddling the Ohio River, in Eastern Illinois and Western Kentucky. However, production from these mines could not be increased enough to meet the needs of total war. There were large known fluorspar resources in the Western states, particularly in Colorado and New Mexico, but these had never been extensively worked, due to their distance from markets.

In 1943, of an estimated 400,000 tons of production, 100,000 tons came from the West, largely from Colorado and New Mexico. At many points in the West, but more particularly in the valley of the Arkansas River, above the Royal Gorge near Salida, Colo., and at a point near Zuni, N. M., new mills have been rushed to completion and are turning out the vital concentrate in larger and larger quantities.

Traditionally, fluorspar was taken from the ground, cleaned and sorted and the lower grades discarded. In this form it was usable in steel-making. With the increasing demand for the higher grade—the "acid" grade which must be almost pure fluorine—this method of preparation became increasingly inadequate.

* * *

In 1938 the first mill was installed to prepare fluorspar by the flotation process which feeds the ore, ground to a fine powder, into water-filled "flotation cells," where it is shaken and agitated to produce a froth, which floats on top of the water and is swept off in a rich, watery concentrate, later to be dried and prepared for various uses.

This has led to a paradox: the natural rock is still sorted to get the best for steel-making, then from the residue, formerly thrown away, much higher grades of concentrate are prepared.

Fluorspar in the natural state is a heavy, soft rock with a "slick" and alive feel to the hand, found in many colors, from an emerald-green to red. One of the largest Western deposits is at top of Poncha Pass, in Colorado, where from a mountainside overlooking the marvelous panorama of this great San Luis Valley, thousands of tons are being torn to aid the war effort.

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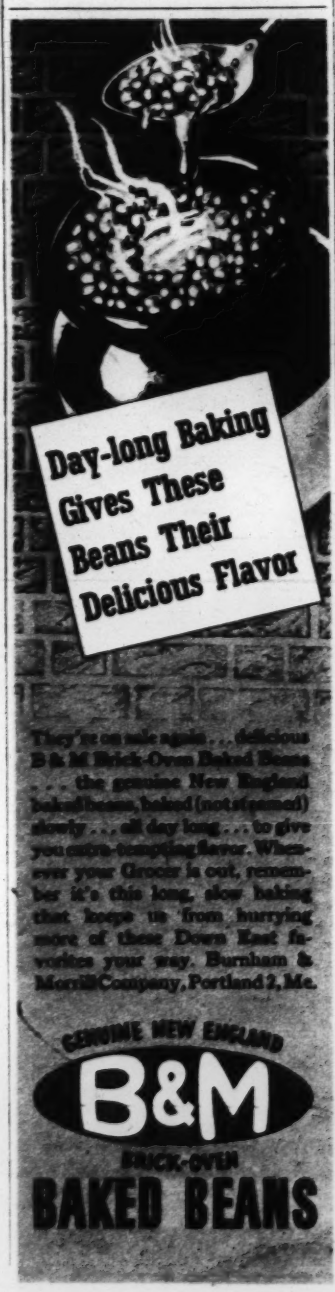
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SPECULATION IS RIFE about what the Anglo-American forces will find when they invade Europe in greater strength and with far greater power than they are now employing. Will the shores of the Continent be hostile or friendly? One thing we know—the "underground" is active. Scarcely a day passes without some significant indication of this. Belgium is a case in point. What is going on there may be gathered from the information which has filtered through to EGON KASKELINE, a man who lived for many years in that country, who knows many of the people there intimately, and who can tap dependable sources of information.

* * *

I can remember a generation ago how the possibilities of "invasion" came into the conversation whenever the project for a tunnel under the English Channel was discussed. We thought in smaller terms then. The tunnel was doomed more than once on that account. As if the Channel afforded a margin of security which a subterranean passageway would jeopardize. How changed the viewpoint of today, when the threat of invasion looms large over the continent and the emphasis is on the airplane and landing barge. Invasion is coming without a tunnel. The Channel itself, because of the conquest of sky and sea, becomes a "bridge" instead of a barrier.

* * *

Pilgrims from many lands, despite the curb on transportation, continue to visit each year the mansion on the Potomac, a few miles below the city of Washington, which is known to the world as Mount Vernon, and which has been aptly described as "a shrine of humanity." But there are thousands who are unable to see this charming eighteenth-century house, with its beautiful grounds, and for them the camera is brought into play. For Mount Vernon is not only part of the history of the Father of His Country but it also forms a glowing chapter in the history of the nation.

* * *

There is in Westchester County, New York, an organization which is attracting wide interest for the work it is accomplishing in broadening the thinking of its members. It is the Larchmont Council for the Promotion of Peace Planning. It started last spring and, once its purposes were clearly understood, soon won supporters. Some idea of the setup of this Council and what it is doing is given in another column by JESSIE ASH ARNDT, editor of the Woman's Page of this newspaper.

* * *

JULIUS MORITZEN, who writes on the Dominican Republic and the centennial of its independence, is a veteran newspaperman, and an experienced writer on the Greater Antilles.

* * *

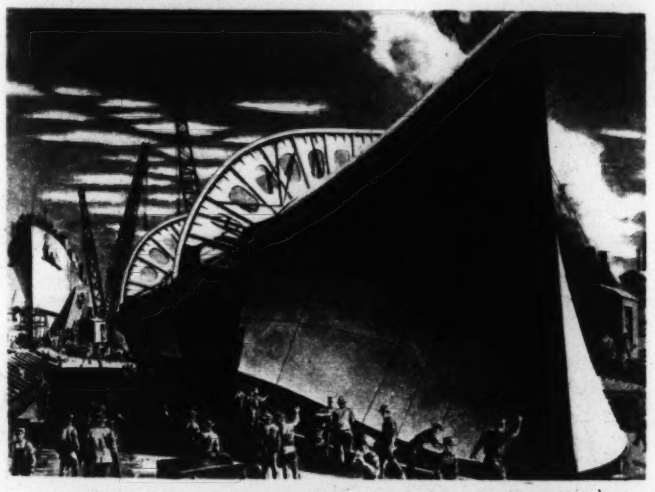
GRACE ERNESTINE RAY, a free-lance writer, shows us some of the postwar and other beef problems as seen from the viewpoint of the southern Oklahoma ranchmen.

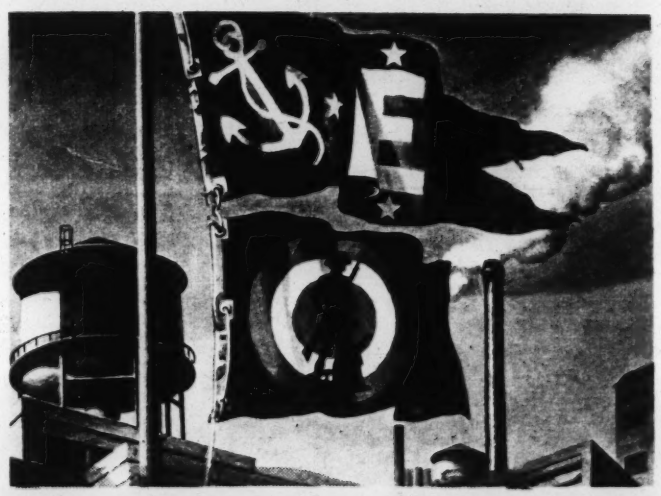
* * *

JAMES MONTAGNES, who represents in Toronto a number of American newspapers and a press syndicate, tells of the rehabilitation and demobilization plans which the Dominion has now in effect for its war veterans.

W. W. C.

"Then I'm Going to Settle Down to a Noisy Little Place in the City"





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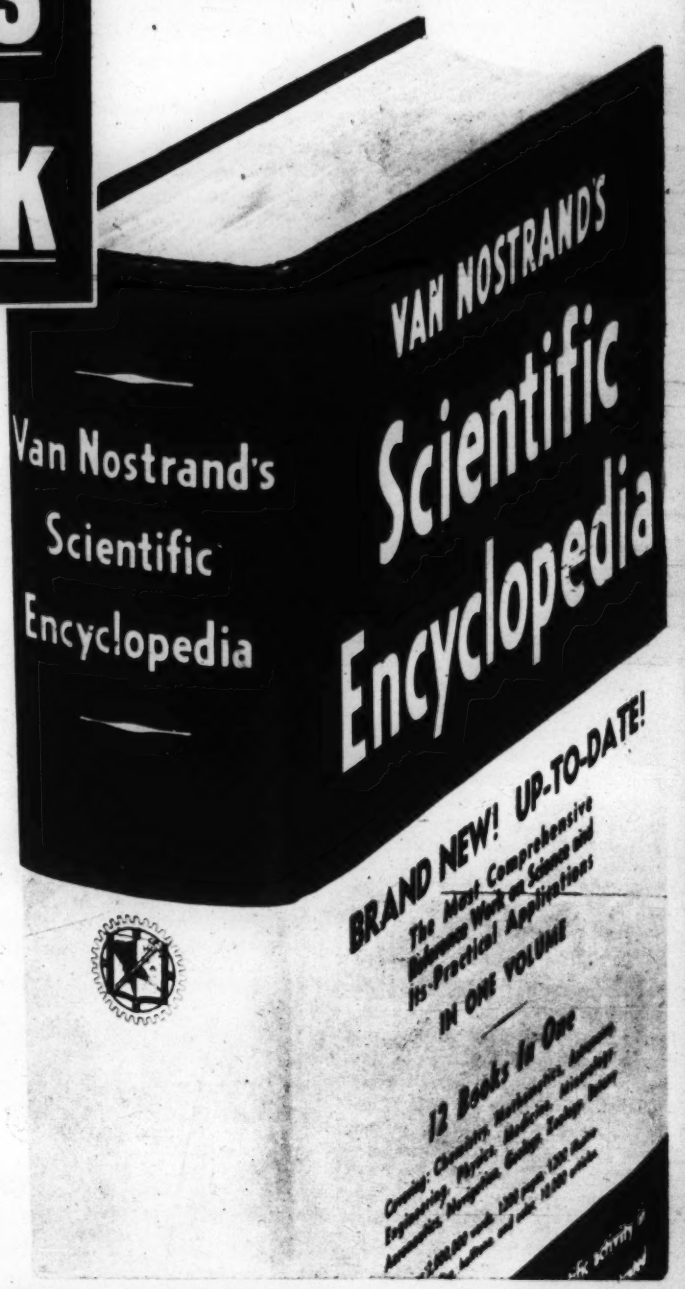
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